China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

Education for the People

Shen Ti-lan

CATHOLIC REFORM MOVEMENT

Hu Wen-yao

CHINA'S NEW ACADEMIA SINICA

Tao Meng-ho

SHANGHAI'S POLICE FORCE

John Mueller

NOVEMBER 1951

¥ 6,500

The New PLA

No longer does the Chinese People's Liberation Army operate largely on American equipment captured from Chiang's defeated Kuomintang. The PLA today is a modern army equipped with the latest military material. These pictures, taken in Peking during the October 1 National Day celebration, show the new PLA.

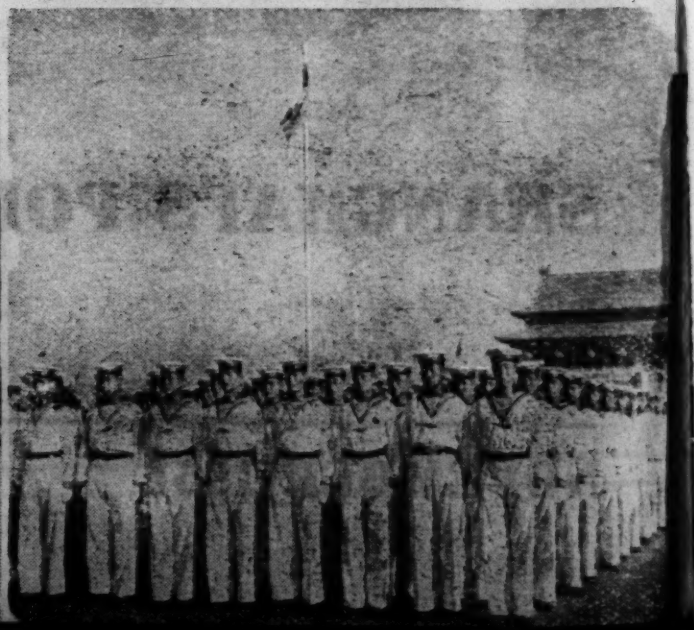
Jet planes of the Chinese People's Air Force fly over Tien An Men.

Above: A procession of the peasant militia passes the reviewing stand.

Above: PLA parachute troops stand at attention.

Below: Artillery forces of the PLA roll by the reviewing stand.

Below: Men of the Chinese People's Navy take part in the celebration of National Day.



LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

PEOPLE'S PARKS

To the Editor:

Sundays and after-work hours find increasing numbers of Tientsin families off to spend their leisure in one of the newly-developed public parks. Last Sunday the children and I "did" two of them.

One of the spotless streetcars, where smart girl conductors may be seen polishing windows even during runs, took us directly to the bus station. There we took one of the luxurious new buses that run practically nose-to-tail out Roosevelt Road and to Peining Park. Fare for the good half-hour ride is ¥1,000 (less than five cents).

At the park admission is ¥500 for those over 10 years. Young children are admitted free. Once inside we felt the city remote and became lost in the beauty of lotus and goldfish ponds, crystal fountains, lakes and wide-open fields of grass.

When we were there the weather was still warm and there were plenty of facilities for exercise—swimming pools, one for children and another with diving towers for adults, good solid playground equipment with turf beneath, a huge ball park and picturesque lakes for boating. The zoo is very popular, with monkeys, bears, possums, foxes and tropical birds.

The afternoon crowds were coming in as we left. It was a gala procession, looking like a six-abreast parade coursing along the spacious entrance-way—young and old, well-dressed working people with their children out on holiday. Speeding back along Roosevelt Road we passed the public department stores bustling with shoppers and noticed one after another newly-renovated and decorated shops.

Later the same afternoon we visited the People's Park, a smaller recreation ground inside the city. This site for many years had been the ruins of a private garden, an eyesore and health menace since its former owners had let it go to wrack and ruin.

The entire plot has been landscaped and lighted. The winding shell-covered paths are lined with roses. Structures in the parks have followed the "temple style," lending a splendid atmosphere of the Ancient Capital. Like Peining, there is a movie house, admission to which is ¥1,000.

We thought as we went home after dark that with such parks as these and many more under development, the people's right to leisure and recreation is already becoming a reality in Tientsin.

BETTY CHANDLER CHANG

Tientsin
September 20, 1951

JAPANESE TREATY

To the Editor:

Public indignation has been aroused by the unreasonable US-British peace treaty with Japan. Opposed by all of Asia, the so-called peace treaty not only has wrecked a number of international agreements and denied China her legal rights but it has also interfered with Japan's own sovereignty. It is not a treaty signed by all the countries concerned, but a preposterous move with regard to vital problems of Asia made by a summoning of Western powers.

Having suffered great losses from the Japanese invasion, we Chinese have every reason to participate in an over-all peace treaty. We have always desired a just and peaceful settlement as well as a fair reparations plan. We have always wanted friendship and re-opening of trade with Japan. The treaty made by

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the Anglo-Saxon imperialists has completely ignored this and so we want none of such a treaty.

Through the conditions of the treaty the Chinese people have become clearly aware of the US plot for rearming Japan. As a result everybody is now moving into action here. Workers are fulfilling production tasks so as to strengthen the nation and contribute to national defense. Businessmen have increased contributions for funds for airplanes and heavy weapons for the volunteers in Korea, and students are pushing their campaign for an overall peace treaty and against the rearming of Japan.

We have put forth the following slogan: "Demand an overall peace; oppose the US plot of openly turning Japan into an arsenal to be used against Asia!"

K. G. FOH

Shanghai
October 4, 1951

Yiyang After Land Reform

To the Editor:

During the summer I returned to my native place, Yiyang, where land reform was completed nearly one year ago. The changes in the lives of the peasants have been great.

Before liberation, under the feudal land system, the peasantry was bound over to the landlords and worked from daybreak to nightfall with nothing to show for it. Today every peasant has his own land and house. Right after liberation some of the peasants lacked seeds and fertilizer and so the people's government loaned them some without the customary high interest rates of the KMT days.

One of the most noticeable aspects today is the cooperation between all the peasants. Some farming work cannot be done by an individual and so there have been "mutual labor exchange" groups formed which work in unison on each one's land. They all work for each other and are not exploiting anyone.

Every year before liberation this area would be flooded and the Kuomintang never did anything, and so the labor and crops of a year's work would be wiped out. No matter what the natural calamity the landlords would always be on hand for their exorbitant rent.

Thanks to the People's Liberation Army these landlords and KMT reactionaries have been driven away and the people's government has spent huge sums on flood control. For the first time the peasants feel free of the threat of flood and can devote their energy to planting and increasing agricultural production.

When I came home this summer everyone immediately told me about the Cooperative Society where they can buy things at a reasonable price and not have to spend their money to pay for the middle-men's fees. This has made a great impression on all of the people here.

Education for the peasant and his children was practically unheard of in the past. Now new schools are being set up and each one is full of students from ordinary peasant homes. The great rush of applicants to each newly opened school is testimony to the enormous progress already made by people who never before had a chance to become literate. In addition, there are many night schools for the older folks who lost out in their youth under the KMT. With the attainment to literacy it is quite common to see newly organized "newspaper reading groups" through which the peasants keep abreast of current events.

When I was home I saw clear proof of the way in which the peasants support and love their government. At that time they were busy drying and cleaning the corn for three purposes:

1) The first was to pay the government back for its loans to them. They were anxious to make payment quickly because they knew that the money would go toward futher reconstruction for their own benefit.

2) The second was to contribute to the fund for heavy arms and planes for the Chinese volunteers fighting in Korea. They know that the only way to guard their new-found freedom and protect their homes is to resist US imperialism and aid Korea.

3) Finally, they wanted to pay the agricultural tax. During the KMT time the peasants paid their tax with corn which was not very carefully cleaned and they always tried to drag out payments as long as possible or not pay at all. Today I have seen them willingly clean their corn thoroughly and get it ready for the tax collector who collects a far smaller percentage than during the Chiang regime.

All this shows that now the peasants are aware of the new days which have come to China and are determined to back up their government.

CHANG FENG-HO

Changsha, Hunan
September 28, 1951

HUNAN PRODUCTS

To the Editor:

On August 21, along with our small group, I attended the Hunan Native Products Exhibition which took place in Shiantang.

The exhibition was divided into two parts: agricultural products and industrial products. In the lane leading from the entrance gate to the exhibition all the different kinds of famous fruits and sauces produced in Shiontung were on display.

In the section devoted to agriculture we saw rice, wheat, corn and cotton seeds with cards describing the varieties and the places where they were produced. There were a great many species of cotton and corn stalks. Further along were tables on which were arranged vegetables which, because they had been scientifically planted, were much better and larger than those we ordinarily see. We then came to the display of tea leaves and mulberry leaves.

On the wall was an explanation stating that scientific agriculture has a short history in China but has made great progress since liberation. Experimental work on rice, wheat, cotton, soya beans and other products is being developed. The policy of the government is to change household farming to large-scale organization. To attain this, the first step is to carry out land reform.

In the second section I was greatly impressed by the porcelain from Lilin county. There were many tea kettles, soap dishes, trays, etc. Lilin porcelain has progressed greatly this year and faces a bright future. Next to the porcelain the linen made in Lewyoung impressed me most.

This briefly was my experience at the Hunan exhibition and it leads me to the conclusion that the farmers and laborers are the founders of civilization and prosperity.

LI CHANG-GI

Lilin, Hunan
October 7, 1951

MENZIES DEFEATED

To the Editor:

Tonight we are listening to the voting results on the referendum on the amendment to the Australian Constitution to give powers to outlaw the Communist Party. Practically all of the press has been in favor of the amendment. All the papers this morning forecast a Yes vote and various Gallup polls showed a substantial Yes majority. Thus, we have been rather astonished to find right from the outset of the voting substantial No majorities in all states except Queensland. At the closing figures tonight the commentators are assuming that the amendment will be defeated.

(Continued on Page 271)

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人民中國評論報

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C NA FEEDS HERSELF

CE NLY one of the most remarkable achievements of new China has been the fundamental solution of the food problem. Not only does this mean that the Chinese people no longer have to worry about food imports, but it also reveals glaringly the misconceptions of the past. In addition, it unmistakably points the way for some of the other food-hungry nations of Asia.

China, long an importer of food, has become self-sufficient in the short period of two years after the expulsion of the rotten, American-supported Kuomintang regime and the setting up of the people's own government.

The liquidation of this ancient "problem" has been achieved through a number of important steps. First of course, is land reform. The holdings of the feudal land barons have been distributed among the farmers, ownership of the land has passed to the tillers. No longer are landlords an all-powerful minority caste who grew as fat as the peasants grew lean, who deliberately created misery for the majority so that profits could be accumulated more quickly.

As owners of the land they till, the farmers are anxious to improve their technique—to select better seeds, to improve irrigation and drainage facilities, to use more modern implements, to form cooperative mutual aid teams in order to make their labor more efficient, to do a hundred things that an impoverished, debt-ridden peasantry had neither the ability nor desire to do.

Cooperatives now dot the countryside, thus ensuring the farmers an efficient and honest market organization. Meanwhile, the government has been building and rebuilding thousands of kilometers of railways, highways and waterways to ensure quick and inexpensive transportation of products between the cities and the countryside.

This swift rise in rural production is strikingly illustrated by figures coming in from all sections of the country. The 1950 harvests were the best since the beginning of the war of resistance against Japan, while incomplete figures for this year indicate that 1951 will see still further increases which will bring overall production virtually up to the pre-war levels.

Peasants in Chekiang province are expecting their overall income this year to be 157 percent higher than in 1949, while total output of farm products is expected to equal the pre-war annual average. National sugar production, according to preliminary reports from the main producing regions, the Northeast and South China, is expected to be 51 percent higher than 1949, the year of liberation. Farmers in the Turfan Basin in Sinkiang report a record cotton crop estimated at 900,000 kilograms after ginning.

All major cities report retail sales of eggs approaching new records. In the Northeast egg production is the highest in 15 years. South Szechuen's rice and kaoliang crops are the best in 20 years. North Kiangsu's cotton acreage was up 94.9 percent over 1949.

It is important to note that this has been achieved in spite of the fact that the ravages of the war years have not been completely repaired. Total land under cultivation, despite considerable reclamation work already completed, has probably not yet reached the pre-war figure.

The significance of this is tremendous. It demonstrates beyond doubt that China was never really unable to feed herself, that the claims of the foreign "experts" that the population was too big for the land were nonsense. The people have proved that not only can the country feed itself, but that it can look forward to sizable surpluses for export in the near future. And they have also proved that the "experts," many of whom represented countries with agricultural surpluses to dump abroad, were wrong, either by intention or because they weren't so "expert" after all.

Education for the People

An interview with Shen Ti-lan

QUESTION: There have been so many achievements in the educational and cultural fields since liberation it is difficult to know just where to begin. Perhaps you could give us a brief summary or outline of the work to start with?

ANSWER: It would perhaps be best if we confine ourselves mainly to the work of the past year and the work now being done or planned for the immediate future. This work falls roughly into five main categories: 1) Strengthening of patriotic political education. 2) Clearing away of imperialist cultural aggression and influence. 3) Reformation of cultural and educational work. 4) Popularization of culture and raising of cultural standards. 5) Training of large numbers of cadres.

SHEN TI-LAN is one of China's better known Christian and educational leaders. A native of Soochow, Mr. Shen studied at Soochow University and at Oxford. He is a past secretary of the Publications Department and Student Division of the Chinese YMCA's National Committee. He has traveled and lectured extensively in India, Burma and other countries of South Asia, as well as in England and America. He is a past president of Medhurst College. — Editor.

* * *

QUESTION: One of the most impressive things we have witnessed has been the tremendous publicity and educational drives put on by the students and teachers. Perhaps you could tell us something about this work.

ANSWER: Since liberation — and particularly during the past year — the mass of the people have developed a well-nigh unquenchable thirst for knowledge. After long years of enforced ignorance under the Kuomintang, they now want to get enlightenment.

Following America's launching of the Korean war and her occupation of Taiwan, the people have been particularly insistent in their demands for day to day news, for explanations of current events, for analyses of foreign developments. This new demand, it must be remembered, has been placed on top of the already heavy demand for more internal news, more explanations of government policy, etc. Newspapers and radio stations are deluged with questions and requests from tens of thousands of the newly literate peasants and workers.

Thus, one of the important tasks of the educational workers is to help satisfy the public's rapidly increasing desire for more and more knowledge.

Perhaps the outstanding example of mass publicity and educational work has been the promotion of the campaign to "Aid Korea and Resist American Aggression." This has been a nation-wide affair in which virtually all organizations, institutions and groups have played a part. However, the importance of this work is so great and the people's demands for more knowledge so insistent that the broadening and deepening of this patriotic movement has been marked as one of the chief tasks for educational and cultural workers.

During the past year all educational institutions throughout the country played a major role in this patriotic movement. Students of all grades have taken part. Tens of thousands have joined the military cadres' schools. Literary and cultural workers have written and performed plays about this movement.

The circulation of newspapers and books has increased many times so that the people's political understanding has been raised. However, we cannot be content with this. All the schools are making plans for educational and publicity work and all the cultural and literary work must keep as its central task the furthering of the patriotic movement. Many more books and other publications will have to be distributed and the signing of patriotic pacts among the people must be extended.

* * *

QUESTION: Could you give a specific example, say, of how teachers or students are actually carrying on this work?

ANSWER: During the summer vacation teachers throughout the country carried on publicity work to further acquaint the public with the current world situation. For example, in Shanghai more than 8,000 primary school teachers carried out a five-day current affairs drive among workers in small factories and among residents in lanes and compounds. Organized into several hundred publicity teams, the teachers went around the city conducting current affairs discussions, giving short reports on the world situation and emphasizing the value of concluding patriotic compacts.

* * *

QUESTION: What kind of a reception do these publicity workers get from the people?

ANSWER: They get a good reception as the people are anxious to learn. Education in China

today is like a rolling snowball—the more the people learn the more keen becomes their thirst for still further knowledge. Of course, there are influences from the past which still hang on in varying degrees. But this brings us to the second of the five points—the clearing away of imperialist cultural aggression and influence.

Military and political influences of imperialism have been done away with, but cultural aggression through cultural, educational and relief work is still existent. Last December the Government Administration Council issued a regulation for the handling of American-subsidized cultural, educational, relief and religious institutions and called for the complete elimination of American imperialist influence. This is being done in two steps.

The first step was for all the American-subsidized institutions to register. The second was to handle them—some to be taken over by the government and some to be run by the Chinese people already connected with the institutions.

* * *

QUESTION: Would you say, then, that imperialist cultural influence has been wiped out and is no longer a problem?

ANSWER: The clearing away of imperialist cultural aggression and influence was done through the organization of the anti-imperialist patriotic united front, by education, clarifying of people's thoughts, and raising their political understanding. The movement was basically successful but it is still going on and needs further effort. Let me explain it this way: One important point—the receiving of subsidies from America is an easily seen form of cultural aggression. This has been done away with through the severing of all financial ties between these institutions and the United States and by the assuming of financial responsibility where necessary by the people's government.

However, another form of cultural aggression is not so easily seen—the comparadore-fascist thinking which must also be done away with. This takes a longer time, although this battle, too, has been basically won.

* * *

QUESTION: So far you have mentioned imperialist influence, what about the heritage from the Kuomintang?

ANSWER: This brings us to the third of the five points I mentioned in the beginning. National reconstruction requires the reformation of cultural and educational work in China. The culture and education handed down by the reactionary KMT regime was weak, empty and unreasonable. We must make changes and adjustments. We must do this step by step. Unwillingness to make changes and dragging on is wrong, but to make changes through violent and radical means is also wrong.

For instance the higher educational institutions curriculum should be changed and adjusted. Arts, law, commerce, education—all these curricula should be changed and adjusted. Teaching methods should be revised. The middle school and primary school curricula should also be be changed and reorganized. New films must take the place of the old. Dramas and plays must be rewritten. New arts must be promoted.

Peasant children attending classes for the first time in a new primary school recently built in Shanghai suburbs.

* * *

QUESTION: A moment ago you mentioned the dangers of going too slow or too fast. Could you give us an example?

ANSWER: An example of violent change would be to prohibit the old plays from being put on or to struggle against the backward intellectuals who are not in fact anti-revolutionary. However, in certain quarters there is also a tendency to keep the status quo and resist any kind of change. Therefore, one of the tasks of all cultural and educational workers is to train themselves—reform themselves—so that they can then reform society.

* * *

QUESTION: Could you tell us something about the work of bringing education and culture to the people, that is,

aside from the students in the regular schools?

ANSWER: This brings us to the fourth main point—the popularization of culture and the raising of cultural standards. These two should be linked together. Raising of standards is necessary but national reconstruction needs are greater so we should not slight the popularization work. The educational authorities have called upon and are still calling upon a great number of intellectuals to take part in this work. As I mentioned before, the broad masses of the people are anxious to have their cultural level raised. In fact, the demand sometimes surpasses our ability to satisfy it.

After land reform the farmers all demand more culture. For instance, in East China, the farmers have opened their own schools and now have more than 45,000 such institutions. Throughout the country many primary schools are packed and cannot admit all the applicants. In a number of places the demand for education is so great that the peasants go ahead and set up schools on their own initiative.

To give you an idea of just how fast this demand for education and culture is I might cite a few representative figures. Today 1,500,000 workers are studying in spare-time schools, while 25,000,000 farmers are attending such schools. Plans are now being made to accommodate 30,000,000 peasants in spare-time schools this coming winter.

* * *

QUESTION: What kind of schools are these spare-time schools?

ANSWER: They are of several kinds. Primarily they provide a basic education for workers and peasants who grew to adulthood without any chance for even primary education. The main emphasis is on the study of language since literacy is the key to real advancement in knowledge. However, these schools also provide courses in other standard subjects such as arithmetic and common knowledge.

In addition there are a number of short-course middle schools for workers and peasants. There are now 3,700 students attending such middle schools. The people's need for medicine is naturally great. In the past tens of thousands died yearly because of lack of even elemental medical care. During the past year several hundred hospitals were opened all over the country, plus additional hundreds of health centers and public clinics. All of these institutions require increasing numbers of trained personnel.

* * *

QUESTION: Doesn't this bring us up to your fifth point, the training of cadres?

ANSWER: All over the country this year the need for trained and educated personnel is greatly felt. This year there are 10 jobs for each college graduate. Therefore, the educational institutions must make plans to welcome increasing numbers of students.

Education today is not just to get a job. Now the task is to educate a man to love his country, to defend his country and to defend world peace. Thus, it is education with an aim.

* * *

QUESTION: You mentioned that this spring there were 10 jobs for each college graduate. In the past it always seemed that college graduates were a drug on the market. How do you explain this sudden change?

ANSWER: There is not only a great lack of college graduates, but also a lack of senior and even junior middle school graduates. Under the KMT it *appeared* that there was a "surplus" of college graduates but that was because the country had long suffered from depression and overall stagnation. Today, with great construction and reconstruction projects under way throughout the country, with the economic and political emancipation of the peasantry, with the rapid industrialization of the country, we can see just how short of trained men and women we really are.

A few years ago there was a popular saying among college students that "graduation means unemployment." Now even junior middle school graduates can get jobs if they do not wish to enter senior middle school.

* * *

QUESTION: Could you give us some overall figures on students? How many students are there now, how many do you expect in the immediate future, and so on?

Workers at a hemp-spinning factory in Chekiang spending free hours in the factory's newly-built library.

ANSWER: There are now more than 440,000 primary schools in the country with more than 37,000,000 students. This is a 45 percent increase over 1946, the peak year for school enrolment under the Kuomintang, and should give some idea of the rapid expansion of school facilities under the people's government during the past two years.

Secondary schools and colleges have considerably larger enrolments today than under the Kuomintang. The country's 5,100 secondary schools had an enrolment exceeding 1,570,000 this past spring term, while the country's 201 institutions of higher learning enroled more than 128,000 students for the same period.

While I cannot give exact figures for the future, I can tell you what our immediate aim is. Although the KMT talked a great deal about public education during its entire reign, statistics reveal that at the time of liberation more than 85 percent of the population was illiterate, while less than 40 percent of the school-age children were in school.

One of our immediate plans is to provide schools for more than 80 percent of all school-age children. You may be able to get some idea of the immensity of the job from our plans for training teachers. We are already selecting and training 1,000,000 new teachers for the regular schools. Thus, we envisage a teaching force of more than 2,000,000 in the not too distant future.

In addition, there are several programs under way or planned for training teachers for spare-time or other types of special schools. We already have decided to train from 120,000 to 150,000 highly qualified cadres and 500,000 average cadres who will serve as teachers, providing elementary cultural education for worker and peasant cadres.

* * *

QUESTION: What about the students? How have they been effected by all these changes?

ANSWER: The effect has, of course, been tremendous. For decades China has had an active student movement agitating for reform, for progress. Under the KMT and its predecessors the students were generally considered to be "dangerous elements" and suffered severe repression from the authorities, including beatings, jailings and even death by torture in KMT jails and special secret police detention houses.

Liberation has brought the students the chance for which they have long waited. Free to develop their talents and abilities, they are becoming excellent servants of the people. This year, for instance, more than 95 percent of the college graduates took the jobs offered them by the government even though such job were generally less well paid than available jobs in private life.

Even the formerly backward students are beginning to turn over new leaves and join in the work of national reconstruction. One local student, for instance, had been offered and had accepted a job in private business at 650 parity units per month. However, at the last minute he changed his mind and took the job the government had offered him, declaring that after thinking it over he decided it was more important for him to serve the people.

Another local student, long notorious for his bad habits, is an outstanding example of how the small minority of backward students have reformed. The son of a wealthy family, this boy attended college mainly for the extra-curricular pleasures it afforded him. He hardly ever cracked a book, never took notes at lectures and was an active member of a small group of rich students who spent their time gambling and generally playing around.

Gradually the number of his playboy associates began to shrink as one after the other decided to change their ways and begin to live useful lives. However, he still held out until this summer when he attended a special summer study session with his fellow students. During the group discussions in which the world situation was analyzed, the role of students in the new China was brought out, and he began to have doubts about his way of living. By the end of the session, he had decided to make a break with his past and begin to work for the people, too.

* * *

QUESTION: A while ago you mentioned changes in the curriculum. Would you care to go into this point a little more fully?

ANSWER: There is not too much that I can add since this question has been only partially dealt with and much remains to be done. We are writing many new textbooks in various fields. Many of the technical courses, such as

City lanes and streets have blossomed forth with wall newspapers. Picture shows passers-by stopping to scan the day's news on wall and blackboard newspapers posted in Shanghai's Minteh Lane.

engineering and medicine, as you know, formerly were taught largely in English or some other foreign language. This is being changed. Professors all over the country are collecting, editing and publishing lecture notes and other materials in Chinese and it is our aim eventually to relieve technical students of the unnecessary extra burden of studying in a foreign language. In fact, in some courses where the teaching materials have already been changed from a foreign language into Chinese, we have found a gratifying increase in average scholarship.

There are, however, some basic changes in school organization which I should like to mention. In the past we had a sort of "double track" system whereby primary schools in the countryside offered only four years' study, while city primary school offered six years. The result was very disadvantageous to the peasant children. Even those fortunate enough to get into a rural primary school were thus pretty well blocked from going on to middle school and college since their educational level, after leaving primary school, was much lower than that of city children who had six years primary education.

The reason for this system under the KMT was ostensibly for purposes of economy, but actually it was also political since the old authorities frowned upon education for the peasants. This was just another one of their tricks to prevent knowledge—and, in their view, "dangerous" ideas—from reaching the peasants. From now on primary education will be the same for both farm and city children.

In addition to the inequalities resulting from this "double track" system, the Kuomintang also arranged matters so that only students from relatively well-to-do families managed to get through college. The better off students went from primary school through middle school and then on to college. The "second class" students, from poorer families who could not afford the expense of "first class" education, went from middle school to vocational and normal schools, instead of to college. Upon graduation they were qualified only for minor jobs, such as primary school teachers or clerical positions. Under the KMT "caste" system, these normal and vocational school graduates faced insurmountable obstacles if they desired to rise above the position of "second class scholars."

The present system will do away with this class distinction by assuring everyone who wants an education the right to attend a college. The new slogan is: All roads lead to college.

Also, no obstacles are now put in the way of children from worker and peasant families, as was the case in the past. On the contrary, they are now encouraged and are given more favorable treatment in regard to obtaining scholarships. The slogan is: All schools must open their doors to workers and farmers.

QUESTION: This seems to cover the subject pretty fully. Unless you have any more points you think should be made, maybe you could sum up for us the overall objectives of the new education.

ANSWER: I have just one or two points which I would like to make in summing up.

The new education has three basic principles: Open the doors of educational institutions to farmers and workers; make education serve the interests of national reconstruction; unify theory and practice.

This is the way to counteract the bad influence of Western imperialistic ideas. In the capitalist society of the West, students are trained to be tools for the big capitalist machine, just to fit in as one small part —a screw—and nothing more. Students are only to study that one part.

But education in our new democracy is very different. We are training masters, not tools, so trained people must have an all-round development — good health, good judgment, good taste in literature, good command of natural and social sciences and a correct view of the universe. As masters of the new society, the students' function is to serve the changing order and make society a better place for themselves and others. Thus, the individual is trained to be a master, not a tool. This is the fundamental difference.

King Hsin-yu, a formerly illiterate peasant woman in Linping, Chekiang, never had a day of schooling under the KMT. Since land reform she is able to begin her education and is attending a winter school for peasants.

Changsha's Public Health Program

Sophia Chang

CHANGSHA, the capital of Hunan province, is the city where Mao Tse-tung studied and started his revolutionary career. Its citizens of all walks of life are striving to improve their work so as to be worthy of their famous city. They have made great strides since liberation in various lines of community activities, and in public health the achievements have been particularly noticeable.

The great increase in the number of municipal medical workers since liberation clearly shows the widened scope of the public health program. In pre-liberation days there were only 30 medical workers, handling about 300 OPD patients per month. Now there is a body of 150 medical workers, distributed among the Bureau of Public Health, the eight district public health stations, and the two stations in the slaughter houses.

Food Inspection

Each district station includes three doctors, three midwives, three nurses, an environment hygienist, a technician, a pharmacist, a business manager and two laborers. Each slaughter house station includes two veterinaries, two assistants and two business managers, whose task is to control the quality of meat going to the city markets. During the first half of this year 56,639 animals were examined, of which 5,658 were rejected as diseased.

The five-fold increase in the number of public health workers, from 30 to today's 150, is concrete evidence of the rapidly advancing activity of the bureau.

In its work, the bureau places the main emphasis upon anti-epidemic measures and maternity and child care, while environment hygiene, laboratory work, and supervision of hospitals, pharmacies and private doctors are also carried out.

During the past summer great progress was made in inoculating the people against typhoid and cholera. Within a period of six weeks, 260,000 residents, exclusive of army men, were inoculated. For this task, more than 700 workers were mobilized, including 108 private doctors, 500 students of nursing and medicine, and 110 practitioners of old style Chinese medicine, the latter having gone through a modern scientific training course. The workers were divided into 330 teams and penetrated into every region of the Changsha municipality.

The workers were prepared, not only with regard to equipment and vaccine, but also with regard to the necessary patience in dealing with the people. They were armed with explanations for all kinds of objections and questions about the injections which would arise, and were instructed how to treat those who developed reactions.

While the workers were getting ready for their task, mobilization and educational work were carried out among the people. Through reports, discussion groups, pictures and lantern slides, many public organizations energetically carried on anti-epidemic propaganda. These organizations included the Public Security Bureau, the District Governments, and the Residents' Small Groups, aided by the Labor Union, the Youth League and the Women's League.

In this way, the medical workers were enabled successfully to carry out their program of injections. When they met a few stubborn or ignorant ones who had been unmoved by previous persuasion, they patiently and untiringly explained away fears and doubts.

However, the great majority were willing to be inoculated, for they knew that the people's government was planning for their good. One 60-year-old farmer brought his grandchildren to the health workers and said, "I've never been injected, but this time I'm coming with all the members of my family. I now see the importance of these anti-epidemic injections."

The medical workers served the people in many ways, in addition to their main task of giving inoculations. In some parts of the city, they made family visits in the daytime and did injection work at night. When the farmers of Wen Yi-District needed to irrigate their fields, the medical workers helped them to fetch water, and their efforts were greatly appreciated.

Students Participate

The suburban area was also covered during the campaign. Ninety-one students of Hsiangya Medical College went across the river to the Yaolo District. In three days they covered 20 miles in three *hsiang* and inoculated about 10,000 residents. It was quite a new experience for the students to carry their own blankets, stay in the farmers' homes and share the farmers' food.

In this way, these students learned something of the lives of the rural people, and the farmers were excited and enthusiastic when they saw the prospective doctors coming to take care of their health needs. The interflow of friendship and understanding made the students realize that the anti-epidemic campaign would not have been a success if the people had not trusted the government. Also, they found that the health policy of service to the workers, peasants and

army men was entirely correct.

In the districts, the eight health stations are doing their utmost to protect the health of the neighborhood residents. On the average, each district station has 100 OPD patients per day. Free advice on infant health problems is given to the mothers of all babies born in Changsha hospitals, or with the help of modern trained midwives. All the mother has to do is produce the birth certificate.

Physical Examinations

The district stations also make pre-marital physical examinations, as provided in the new Marriage Law; around 600 people have so far had such examinations. Child care has greatly expanded. The Health Bureau trained 39 old-fashioned midwives in modern scientific practices, and has sponsored training classes for 129 primary school teachers in two sessions, to train them as experimental school hygienists. The bureau has also given physical examinations to 2,600 children in creches and nurseries.

Inoculation against children's diseases has also been successfully carried out on a wide scale. In last year's campaign, beginning in September, 50,000 children were given tuberculin tests and 24,000 B.C.G. inoculations. Smallpox vaccinations were given this year to 330,000 persons, and no cases of smallpox occurred, while last summer 160 cases of smallpox were reported. More than 2,400 children were given diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus inoculations.

In this city of 560,000, with a population density of 7,000 per square kilometer, without a running water system, it is not easy to carry out environmental hygiene work. Nevertheless, 16 disinfecting stations have been set up along the riverside wharves and 60 wells are regularly disinfected. Up to the end of July, a total of nearly 3,000,000 tons of river water and 5,000,000 tons of well water had been purified. Several new public toilets have been built, at an average cost of ¥60,000,000, and the old ones have been repaired and are being given regular maintenance care.

Changsha has a total of 1,391 hospital beds for civilians, of which 74 are set aside for free patients, and each day 580 patients receive free treatment in OPD clinics. The change in attitude of the private doctors has been marked; most of them have become aware of their duty to use their skill for the benefit of the public, and have given up the idea of selling their services chiefly to the rich for high fees. Many have joined the Public Health Bureau, public hospitals, or factory medical staffs, and the original number of 200 private doctors has now been reduced to 90.

Modern Methods

Of the 300 herb doctors, half have learned modern methods of inoculation and injection, and more then 70 are being trained in modern scientific medicine in short-term courses. These doctors have helped 900 patients free of registration fees, including 200 patients who were not charged for medicines.

For the doctors trained in modern medical practice, the Bureau has sponsored medical, surgical and obstetrics discussion groups which meet in rotation at different hospitals. Now there is generally good cooperation among the doctors, who have wholeheartedly set their goal at service to the masses. The old days of inter-clique politics and rivalries, between the doctors trained in the US and England and those trained in Germany and Japan, are gone.

In pharmaceutical work, the employees of the 80 pharmacies are doing a good job in examining drugs and reporting to the bureau any harmful drugs offered for sale on the market. In laboratory work, much progress has been made in extending the scale and strictness of examination of milk, soy bean sauce, ice, and drugs.

When the chief of the Public Health Bureau, Dr. Cheng, was asked about the key to success in public health work, he replied, "We have developed our work under the guidance of the people's government and with the sincere cooperation of health workers and doctors in a strong united front. But we are still short of experience and the task ahead is many-sided and presents many difficulties. But we shall try our best to overcome them and to improve the people's health step by step."

A new feature of life in China is preventive medicine. Picture shows a small Peking boy being vaccinated against smallpox.

The Patriotic Movement of the Catholics in New China

Hu Wen-yao

MORE than 100 years of constant invasion, oppression and exploitation by foreign imperialism had reduced China, a nation with a long and honorable history, to the status of a semi-colony.

Foreign missionaries followed the foreign gunboats into our country after the Opium War of 1839. Although we never refused them the right to preach in China, we are absolutely opposed to the use of the Church as a means of continuing the special privileges given to foreign churches by the past unequal treaties. Imperialism has always used "protection of the Church" as an excuse for attacking and encroaching upon China. It used this excuse to force the ceding of territory, reparations, special privileges, and other indignities upon the Chinese people.

For the past 30 years the Communist Party of China has led the people's liberation war and, in 1950, the entire Chinese mainland was liberated. Since then more and more agents of imperialism were compelled to leave this country, and of those remaining many have found the Church a convenient cover for their plotting and subversive activities. Despite this facade of religion we patriotic Catholics are resolutely opposed to their attempts to sabatoge new China and their besmirching of the purity of our Catholic Church.

Dr. Hu Wen-yao is president of Cheng Ta (formerly Aurora) University, the largest Catholic University in Shanghai. Prominent in Chinese Catholic circles, Dr. Hu has had a long and distinguished educational career in China. Following his graduation from the old Aurora University, he took his doctorate in mathematics at the University of Lowain in Belgium. From 1915 to 1921 he taught at Peking University, Peking Normal University and the Peking Observatory. From 1921-1927 he was Educational Director of the Sino-French Technological Institute. In 1932 he took up his post as president of Aurora University.—Editor.

Criminal Activities

Some idea of the manner in which imperialist agents have used the Church to carry out their activities can be seen from a listing of but a few of the major cases.

1) During the Sino-Japanese War and the Liberation War many vicious agents carried on activities against China cloaked in the robes of Catholicism. Two of these were Raymond de Jalhei and D. Loeb, both Belgians, who came to China before the Sino-Japanese War. In order to facilitate their operations they took out Chinese citizenship. They used Catholics on a wide scale to establish special agent organizations and also chose some Chinese Catholics as leaders in developing counter-revolutionary forces.

During the first phase of the war against Japan, Loeb organized the "North China Battlefield Directing Corps" for that area. The organization aided the Chiang army in its operations against the 8th Route Army, conspired with Japanese and puppet armies to set up special organizations and forces in the liberated areas and enemy-controlled districts, collected information and manufactured rumors, and carried out sabotage in the liberated areas which were then fighting an all-out war against the Japanese.

After the surrender of the Japanese, Raymond de Jalhei organized the "Religious Youths' Fatherland Protection Corps" in North China. This organization collected all kinds of information about the liberated areas and supplied it to the KMT's Central Investigation Bureau.

2) On July 24, 1947, a Catholic spy ring was broken up in the Northeast city of Tsitsihar. According to the statements made by the leader, Paul Hugentobler, and the material in the hands of the city's public security organs, we know that the Catholic Church in Tsitsihar began its special activities very early. The members of this ring had set up a radio station in the church and were in contact with an American colonel, who was a representative of General Marshall's Executive Headquarters in China at the time. These agents supplied the American army with information about liberated China. Among the items found in the hands of the ring members were two radios, one large and one small transmitter, one hand-generater, two sets of American-made radio tubes, weapons, and incriminating documents.

3) Another spy ring involving the Catholic Church was uncovered in Hsien Hsien in Hopei province on October 21, 1947. A transmitter, a shortwave receiving set, American-made batteries

and a notice signed by the French ringleader Charles René which forbade Catholics to participate in land reform was found.

Tientsin Spy Ring

4) In Tientsin three French fathers, Alf Bonningue, Henrieus Pollet and Ludov Watine, were spies in the pay of the Americans. Bonningue was rector of the Tientsin section of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus and was connected with Tsin Kuo University. They used the university as a cover for their spying activities. At the same time they set up a secret radio station and kept in contact with the spy organization in Hsien Hsien and one American OSS member and de Jalhei.

5) F. X. Ford, an American, involved in the spy case in Mai Hsien in Kwangtung province was one of the responsible persons of the American Maryknoll Mission. For the past 20 years this member of the Catholic clergy collected a great deal of military, political and economic intelligence in China for the US government, using many methods for getting the material out of the country.

Ford kept in contact with the American Consulate by coded messages. In April 1936 the American Consul in Swatow, F. W. Hinke, sent Ford a copy of the code he himself had made out. In his letter he said, "Dear Father Ford, enclosed herewith I send you a copy of the code which will be used for secret correspondence between you and this Consulate. This code was planned by me for this purpose only."

6) Tarciscio Martina was one of the seven spies—recently arrested and sentenced in Peking —who worked for the US government and plotted to assassinate high officials of the people's government. Martina came to China in 1926 as Bishop of the I Hsien parish in Hopei province and was the Peking representative of the Vatican's Diplomatic Mission in China under Monsignor Antonius Riberi. Since 1947 he was an intelligence agent for the KMT regime and the US government. After the liberation of Peking in January 1949 he collected military, political and economic information. Copies of intelligence reports, arms and ammunition, including mortar shells, 259 rounds of rifle and pistol ammunition and eight hand grenades, were found in his residence at the time of his arrest.

Legion of Mary

7) The Legion of Mary has recently been exposed as a secret counter-revolutionary organization. In 1948, when the liberation of China was growing imminent, William McGrath was sent to this country under the direct command of the Vatican's representative to the KMT government, Riberi, to take charge of the Legion of Mary in the Catholic Central Bureau. Having set up this reactionary organization in Shanghai, William McGrath went to Tientsin, Kweilin, Canton and Szechuan province by order of Riberi to help Jean de Vienne, a special agent of American imperialism, and others to develop this organization, which had roots in the Catholic Church throughout the country.

Under the leadership of Riberi, who was expelled from China in September, the Legion of Mary has carried on activities such as the following:

a) Taking into the organization KMT special agents, intelligence personnel, gangsters, disgruntled landlords, and heads of reactionary religious organizations. At the same time it has been carrying on counter-revolutionary activities.

b) Sabotaging the Chinese people's "Resist America and Aid Korea Movement" and producing the slanderous slogan "Resist Evil and Aid the Spirit" (oppose the people's government and aid the imperialists). When millions of Chinese people were in the midst of signing the Stockholm peace pledge the Legion of Mary threatened, "The peace drive is useless; one atom bomb will finish everything!"

c) In the field of education the Legion of Mary has challenged the new unity of teachers and students, attempted to control student organizations, and in general tried to dissuade the Catholic youth from supporting the people's government.

d) The Legion of Mary has resolutely opposed policies and laws of the people's government. The organization openly opposed the nation's new marriage law and the agrarian reform law. Referring to land reform, which has released millions of peasants from bondage, the Legion of Mary has said that the "Communist Party steals the land."

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AFTER two years of liberation the Chinese people have come to realize that hiding in the folds of religion does not excuse an imperialist or his lackey. The Chinese Catholics have come to understand that such elements have carried out actions against the Chinese people, against the nation, and against religion itself.

Therefore, we Catholics can no longer tolerate plots by imperialists and can no longer let their agents hide in our Church. We have now launched the nation-wide movement for a Catholic Church shorn of all such imperialist influences.

We Catholics know that loving our country and loving religion are not contradictory. The Catholic who does not love his fatherland is not a good Catholic, and he who does not love religion is not a good Catholic. However, we must point out that to love religion does not mean to love the imperialists who are in our Church. We want to love the Church created by Jesus Christ. We want to expel the imperialists in our Church and those bad elements who hope to use our

Church as a spearhead to invade China.

At present the Church in China is still in the hands of the imperialists. They see that their criminal activities have been exposed but they still are unashamed. They fail to understand repentance and reform but prefer to use "spiritual power" and clerical authority to threaten fellow Catholics. These so-called "Fathers" who have committed crimes against their own people cannot stand any opposition in the Church. Thus, whoever dares to oppose them is denounced as opposing religion. To oppose religion means to oppose God and that person will surely go straight to Hell, they say.

We want to ask all the Catholics in the world: That person who considers himself a "Father" yet carries on activities to harm the well-being of the people, would you acknowledge him as a "Father?" I believe your unanimous reply would be "No!"

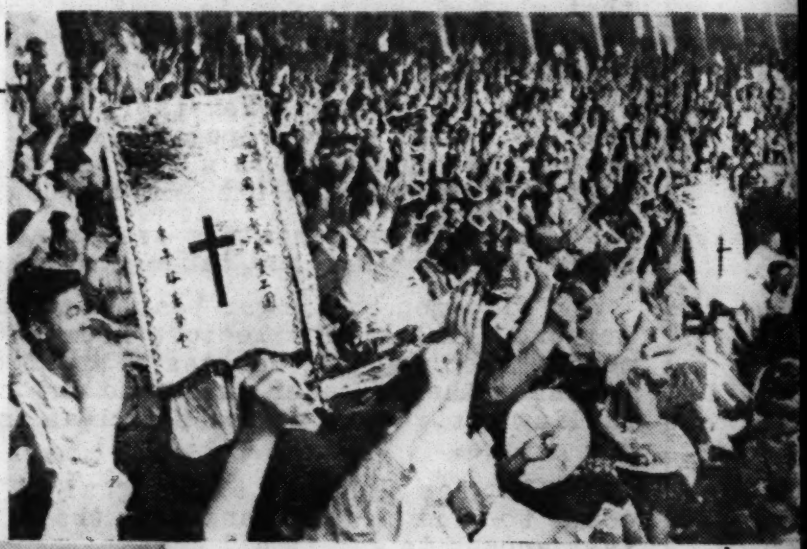
For this reason, in new China we do not allow imperialism to violate our laws and we want Chinese Catholic priests to manage the Church. However, we have no wish to expel all foreign missionaries, only those in the service of imperialism. The foreign missionary who works earnestly and does not participate in subversive activities is welcome in the Church in China. The shameless propaganda of imperialism that the Chinese people are "against foreigners" is completely at odds with the facts. One look at the imperialist agents who have been deported and the inexcusable crimes they committed shows what sort of foreigners we don't want.

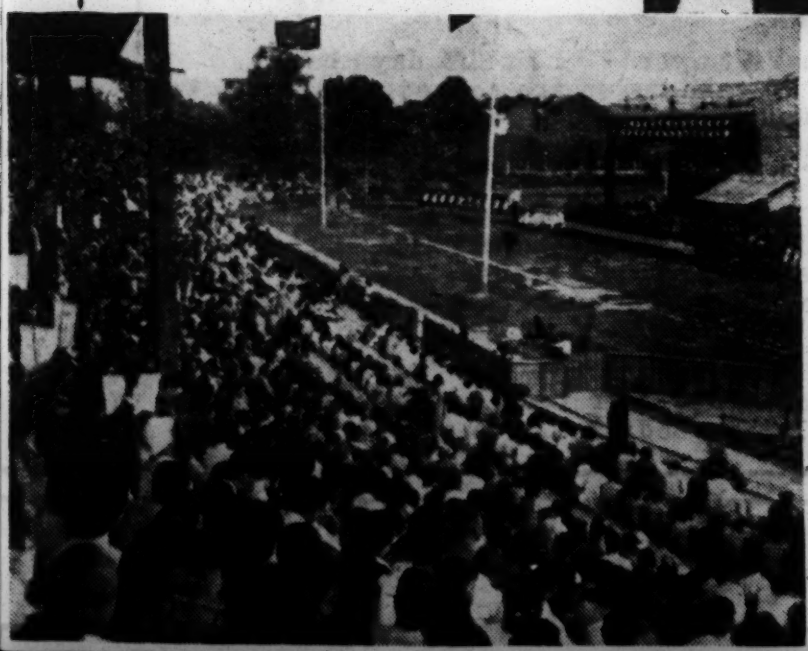
We want to accuse before the people and the righteous Catholics all over the world the imperialists who have skulked in the shadows of the Catholic Church in China. They certainly have not preached the gospel of Jesus Christ but have devoted themselves to political plotting. We want to expel such elements not only because we want to defend our fatherland but also because we want to protect the purity of the Catholic Church.

The people and patriotic Catholics of any country in the world would not stand for criminal activities such as have been carried out here.

Our movement, which is now being launched on a large scale, is anti-imperialist and stresses love for our country and love for our religion. All fair-minded people and Catholics throughout the world can understand our desire and will give us their full sympathy!

Christian Accusation Rally in Shanghai





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Above: Christians attending Shanghai's accusation rally at the Canidrome shown shouting patriotic slogans.

Left: Part of the 12,000 Christians attending the accusation rally at which a number of imperialist and KMT agents, who had been hiding in the Church, were denounced.

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Letter to the Family in America

Shanghai
October 19, 1951

Dear folks:

Your airmail just came. Ten days from New York - not bad.

In all your letters we note your ever-growing anxiety about us. Well, just relax. We are enjoying better health than ever, eat three good meals a day, pursue our usual cultural activities, go to church as of yore, live content with our neighbors and listen to shortwave.

There seems to be a bit of fear on your part that we over here don't know what's going on in other parts of the world. Maybe you are conditioned to this frame of mind through your press and local radio? What's all this advice about prefacing anything we are 'forced to write' by some fantastic secret key?

Now my own dear homefolks, please note once and for all that no such 'precautions' are necessary. You have known us from babyhood and yet you believe we are writing 'from dictation'? From now on, please try ever so hard to believe that what we write you is what we see through our own eyes and not through those rosecolored glasses you assume we invariably wear.

What you people over there need is a few more grains of salt to flavor your propaganda diet, if what we get over the ether from your side is a good sample! Remember, we are not entirely ignorant of present-day USA after our trip home in '48.

Well, we've certainly seen some changes around here. A social metamorphis has taken place before our very eyes.

Policemen no longer beat the ricksha coolies and pedicab drivers. The street lecture has taken the place of maltreatment. When anyone violates a traffic rule, the policeman lectures the offender in a kind and patient manner—it is not a bawling out. It is a lesson such as any modern teacher gives to her pupils.

What has happened to Shanghai in the past two years, however, comes to mind so thick and fast that I can't drive this typewriter fast enough to get it all down.

Take the trams (streetcars to you!). In KMT days both conductor and motorman were in cahoots on the squeeze racket. We thought them to be corrupt beyond redemption, but lo and behold, this racket has gone into the land of limbo along with a number of other nefarious doings of blackmarket days.

The roads and tram tracks were in scandalous condition. So were the bridges. The KMT officials pocketed all taxes, feathering their own nests. These same roads and bridges now present a pleasant sight, particularly along the Bund (waterfront) where traffic islands are planted with trees and grass akin to Riverside Drive.

Free clinics have sprung up all over town. Any trade union member is eligible. Don't let anybody tell you it's imperative

to be a Communist to belong - for that's pure bunkum. River boatmen have their very own clinic in the Embankment Building along Soochow Creek, where most of the floating population ties up when in town on a shopping 'bust.'

Thousands of long-time refugees from the flood and famine affected areas nearby have been repatriated to arable land. Inveterate beggars are finding real security in a government-created 'New Man' village where re-education transforms the former sponger to the point where he, himself, wishes to become a respected member of society. Bandits are becoming as scarce as hen's teeth, and would you believe it, in this city of 5,000,000 souls, not one case of armed robbery during the month of August.

Shanghai's whole cultural program is geared to inform the broad masses of their part in the new society. A mammoth Native Products Exhibition was held at the Race Course this summer, greatly encouraging the development of industry and the inter-flow of goods and service between urban and rural districts. This was one of the steps taken to overcome the ill effects resulting from the embargo and blockade.

The children of Shanghai come in for their share of attention, too. Many more primary schools have been established. Hospitals, nurseries, libraries, clinics devoted solely to preventive medicine, parks, and even singing and drama corps are but a few of the benefits offered to the young folks nowadays. Technical schools of the day and night variety have been opened to train much-needed mechanics and mastercraftsmen. Mass education extends to every alley and lane.

Since trade unionism has become universal in China, workers' wages have gone up considerably, with a corresponding increase in spending ability. The farmer now comes to town better dressed than ever before. What was inconceivable a few years ago has come to pass - he can read and write simple characters. The dramatic world is also geared for the farmers' and workers' pleasure. Such amusement centers hang up the full house sign daily.

Add to this whole picture the fact that there is no panic inflation, prices are stabilized. How is all this possible in so short a time since liberation? Simple enough - through the production of goods and food for <u>service to the people</u> and not for profiteering purposes.

These are all realities, not pipe dreams. There is a living, dynamic spirit of hope in the future that can actually be felt because the longsighted planning by the authorities is in the process of being <u>done</u> - they are not mere plans.

We could go on and on about women's rights, newspapers sans murder and divorce thrillers, music on every tongue and every corner, but I see my self-inflicted two-sheet airmail quota is about filled. I only want you all over there to know we are thrilled to see something happening over here that should have happened long ago but didn't.

Love to all and sundry, and I hope you'll share this letter with any Old China Hands you may chance to meet.

MURIEL HOOPES

Home of Overseas Chinese

For years bad government, banditry, and backward methods of production have forced thousands of young men to leave their homes on the Fukien coast and hire themselves out as contract laborers abroad. Despite the remittances from these workers abroad, life along the coast has always been heartbreaking. Today, however, a revolution is in progress in this area. The old scourges are gone, life is getting better and for the first time the peasants and villagers can face the future with hope.

CHIN Chiang county, lying along the southern coast of Fukien, has a large population of dependents of overseas Chinese, who have heretofore lived largely on the remittances sent them by their fathers and brothers who sought employment abroad. Long years of Kuomintang oppression not only drove thousands of people from their homeland to make a living overseas, but also made conditions very difficult for their families who remained in China. Now, however these people, have found a better livelihood and are no longer completely dependent upon remittances.

Seven of the 12 districts of Chin Chiang county are populated chiefly by families with relatives working abroad. The people tell grievous tales about their past life under the KMT. Yuan Lun Village may serve as an example; of its 372 households, 188 are families of overseas Chinese.

In the summer of 1925 the village was attacked by a local bandit gang at the instigation of two professional bandit leaders of southern Fukien, Tu Chien and Wang Lain. After making a surprise attack, the bandits entered the village and looted every house; not one family was spared. More than 50 buildings were burned to the ground and 18 peasants beaten to death.

Work Overseas

After this catastrophe, the villagers faced starvation, and more than 100 persons left their village and their homeland to seek work in the islands of the South Seas. Years passed, and with the combined earnings of the men overseas and the villagers, a new Yuan Lun was built.

But it was hardly a prosperous place; some families shivered through the winter, huddling under sacking at night for want of a quilt. The KMT imposed such heavy taxes and such widespread conscription of labor that many more villagers were forced to leave the certain tribulations of home for the uncertain prospect of work and livelihood abroad.

Frequently they found conditions overseas little better than at home. They were discriminated against everywhere, tricked and cheated, and found no recourse at law to redress the wrongs done them. Nevertheless, most managed to get along and help their families to some extent. They patiently worked long hours, day and night, and lived frugally, to save as much of their wages as possible to mail back to the mainland. Very often, however, these remittances, already reduced by passing through the sticky fingers of crooked officials, were snatched away at last by local gangsters.

The village, still not fully recovered from the destruction of 1925, was again ruined in 1949 by a marauding KMT army division. Many houses were burned down, three peasants were shot in cold blood, and the troops plundered the villagers as they wished. This blow demolished the wealth that was the result of more than 20 years' patient toil.

Today, two years after liberation, conditions in this village and the whole country have radically changed.

* * *

Step Up Production

THIS year's spring sowing was the first one after land reform, and it revealed a vastly changed countryside. All the people of the county worked hard in the fields, hoeing, weeding and irrigating to ensure a rich harvest. Early in the spring, extensive dike repairing and road building projects were undertaken. In April alone 50 miles of roads were put in good condition.

In one village, there is a long drain which had not been cleaned or repaired in 50 years, because of the obstructions put up by the old feudal rulers. They were superstitious and said the "Feng Shui" (wind and water) was not propitious for repairs. This drain, which for five decades was thus allowed to provide a breeding place for insects, was thoroughly cleaned out in three days after land reform. In addition to the removal of a health menace, the muck dredged out of the drain went to fertilize 500 acres of farmland.

Everywhere in Chin Chiang county you can now see farmers, men and women, in far greater numbers than in former years, busily carrying muck from canal beds and other fertilizers to their fields.

Some dependents of overseas Chinese, who formerly had little

taste for labor, have now put their hands to the plow and scythe and are beginning to enjoy life on the farm.. This year's increased effort on the part of the whole population, with everyone cooperating, brought the spring floods under control, with the result that the anticipated poor yield has become a plentiful one. On the average, this year's yields are 25 percent better than last year's, while some farmers report 50 percent or more improvement. Everyone is delighted with the marvel that a good crop depends, not upon the influence of unseen powers, but upon man's own efforts.

The new attitude to labor is seen on every side. Su Hung-chiao, for example, is the wife of an overseas Chinese. Formerly, she had an aversion to work and prided herself on her graceful, tender hands. Now she heads a department in the women's association and has proved herself an able hand in production work. Chiang Chi-chen, a middle peasant, was very anxious about the fate of his land before land reform. But he became convinced that the government was sincere in its policy of protecting the middle peasants, that he who sows will reap, so he is now happily putting all his efforts into growing a good crop on his land.

End of Bandits

For decades, Chin Chiang was notorious as a bandit-infested county, and the decent, law-abiding people were at the mercy of armed mobs. Those who could afford it protected their mansions with high walls and electrically charged wires; but even such fortifications were no guarantee against bandits.

Not only people's houses, but also the remittances that came from overseas were not safe from robbery. Hung Ngo-jui's family was robbed of its remittances four times running; 10 years ago, Li Tze-jun received US$1,000, which he was going to use to build himself a house—but he was robbed of his money.

Another victim was Wu Chin-pu, who petitioned the police for help. The police discovered the culprit and got back the money; but they didn't turn it over to its owner. It went to line their own pockets. Under such conditions, trying to get the money back was hopeless, but Wu Chin-pu was so enraged he spent more money in a fruitless attempt to recover it.

Now, this anarchic land has become one of peace and order. Since last January, there have been no robberies at all. Two bandit chieftans, Chi Tien and Kao Fen, who terrorized the people for more than 20 years, have been shot.

Other local tyrants left over from the old days, millstones around the people's necks, have been resolutely suppressed. Two former KMT *pao chia* chiefs had committed several murders and forced more than 30 women to submit to their advances. They blackmailed the family of Hsu Tze-si, an overseas Chinese, and raped his wife. During land reform, the people of their village held an accusation meeting against these two tyrants and demanded that they be shot. Their execution was welcomed by Chinese abroad who had undergone much grief by the suffering these two bullies had caused their families.

New Finance

Nowadays the markets in these villages have a new aspect. In former times the financial and commodity markets were dominated by gold bars and US dollars, but now these two factors have disappeared. In the past, when large remittances were received from overseas, the market would be upset. A "gold rush" would follow and the local currency would sag sharply.

At present, there is complete confidence in the people's currency. A flood of US dollars and gold has been turned into the bank to be changed into JMP, and JMP deposits have soared. Total deposits in April this year were 20 percent higher than in March, and many Chinese living abroad have sent money directly to the bank for long-term deposits.

There is now a popular saying in the county that three happy things have happened since liberation: land reform, bandit elimination, and stabilization of the currency.

In the old Chin Chiang idol worship and gambling were

In areas where land reform has been completed, peasants are already enjoying a better life. Picture shows peasants crowding into a village co-op in a suburb of Hangchow.

very popular among the overseas Chinese families, who pursued them both with frenzied interest. Many who managed to make fortunes in other lands dissipated them in superstition or gambling losses. Annual feasts to the gods consumed much wealth, such as the banquet celebrating the birthday of the Jade Emperor of Heaven. There was opera and feasting, and enormous amounts were spent on fancy paper animals, in the shape of storks, dragons and unicorns, ornamented with festoons, to please the god. Now these superstitious customs are dying.

For example, Kuei Lin village held a Ghost Festival every year in the seventh moon, which was supposed to effect the delivery of souls from the torments of Hades. As the masses of the people became more enlightened, they accepted the idea of abolishing this festival. The result was that ¥100,000,000 was saved.

Another village, Nan Ching, contained less than 400 people, but the inhabitants spent ¥200,000,000 yearly for superstitious purposes, and in addition, well over half the population was addicted to gambling.

But a great change was seen this year at New Year's time. There were no superstitious ceremonies, no boys throwing dice in the street, no wild mahjong and other gambling games. Many of the former idolaters and gamblers have turned over a new leaf; production absorbs their main energies, and in their spare time they have joined literacy classes.

Chinese living abroad were surprised and happy to receive letters from their formerly illiterate wives and sisters, and hastened to write back.

Political Knowledge

A few months ago, a three-week anti-espionage exhibition was held, which attracted nearly 46,000 visitors. The exhibition was put on for the purpose of making clear to the people the reasons for the policy of suppression of counter-revolutionaries and to show the criminal methods used by the people's enemies.

A merchant, Chiang Tai-jing, had been upset when two other big merchants, Tin Tzu-yi and Tin Wen-tai, were shot as KMT special agents. He thought they were innocent. But when he saw the positive evidence of their misdeeds, proof that they had been ringleaders in sabotage and murder plots, he wrote in the visitors' book, "Now I am convinced that the government has been right in its arrests and executions."

A Buddhist nun, Huong An, wrote, "From girlhood, I have kept strictly to a vegetable diet, not being able to stand the thought of torture and killing of animals for food. I viewed the killing of human beings with even greater horror. But, from the evidence I have seen at this exhibition, I say that the rigid suppression of these criminals is absolutely right."

The exhibition thus did much to raise the people's political consciousness and paved the way for the present donation drive. All the people of Chin Chiang county pledged themselves to austerity and greater production, to raise enough funds for 13 fighter planes, two big guns and two anti-aircraft guns for the Chinese volunteers in Korea.

The sharp contrast between the treatment accorded overseas Chinese by the old Chin Chiang and the new Chin Chiang is clearly seen in the words of Hsu Ching-ing.

"I was one of the many overseas Chinese," he said, "who was persecuted abroad and driven back to China many years ago. When we landed at Amoy, the KMT took us into custody on suspicion; they called us Communists. During our confinement, they forced us to repair fortresses and dugouts. We were helpless and could do nothing.

"But now we find that the new China is doing everything possible for Chinese abroad When we returned this time, we were met at the boat, and were given a warm reception on the wharf. We poor workers were made more comfortable than we could have expected, with free board and lodging and medical treatment if needed. Travelling expenses were given us to reach our homes. All this good care showed us the warm love our fatherland has for us."

— HO TUN-SUN

New ideas have come to the countryside along with liberation and land reform. Farmers are getting better tools in place of outmoded implements of their ancestors. Picture shows two farmers discussing possible improvements on a simple plow.

China's New Academia Sinica

Tao Meng-ho

In the past China's scientific institutions were largely divorced from the practical aspects of life in this country. Scientific workers tended to think in terms of "pure" science and were blind to the realities of society, to the crying need of the country for practical scientific research. New China's Academia Sinica, adhering closely to the principle of linking theory with practice, is making steady progress both in advanced theoretical research and in applying scientific knowledge to the many practical problems of the day.

THE Academia Sinica was established in November 1949 to direct and promote the development of science in China. One of the 30-odd administrative offices of the Central People's Government, the Academia was set up in accordance with the Common Program passed by the People's Political Consultative Conference at its first session at Peking in September 1949. The two articles of the Common Program which set forth the guiding principles for the advancement of science in China are as follows:

Article 43: Efforts shall be made to develop the natural sciences in order to serve industrial, agricultural and national defense construction. Scientific discoveries and inventions shall be encouraged and rewarded and scientific knowledge shall be disseminated among the people.

Article 44: The application of a scientific-historical viewpoint to the study and interpretation of history, economics, politics, culture and international affairs shall be promoted. Outstanding works of social sciences shall be encouraged and rewarded.

The Academia may be considered from two aspects. On the one hand, it is the administrative agency of the government in charge of all matters concerning modern science and social and historical studies. On the other hand, it is an institution actively engaged in scientific research.

DR. TAO MENG-HO, one of China's outstanding social scientists, is president of the new Academia Sinica. After completing his studies in China he carried out advanced study in Japan and Britain. In 1945-46 he was invited to America as a visiting professor. A former professor at Peking National University, Dr. Tao is the author of a number of sociological works. A native of Tientsin, Dr. Tao is 64 years old.—Editor.

As an administrative agency, the Academia is organized under a president, five vice-presidents, four executive secretaries and a number of technical and administrative staff members. The president takes charge of all matters concerning the Academia and makes final decisions upon them, while the vice-presidents attend to their duties according to a division of labor plan set up by themselves. The six men meet at regular intervals to discuss and decide upon all important matters of business.

Scientific Institution

As a scientific institution, apart from its administrative machinery, the Academia consists of a number of research institutes and laboratories. (See box on following page.) In addition to those listed, the institutes of psychology and geography are now being formed, and will become regular institutes as soon as their research personnel and equipment are adequate. Also, two committees have been formed by the Academia, one for the study of mycology and the other on zoological specimens. Their members have been drawn from universities, government offices, independent research laboratories and from institutes of the Academia itself. When conditions permit, these committees will become regular institutes.

Most of the Academia's research institutes originally belonged to two Kuomintang organizations, the former Academia Sinica (Chung Yang Yen Chiu Yuan) and the Peking Academy of Sciences (Peking Yen Chiu Yuan). At the time of liberation, they were taken over with staff, premises and equipment intact.

With the formation of the new Academia Sinica the KMT organizations came under its administration and were reorganized. For example, the former Institute of History and Philology became two institutes: Archaeology, and Linguistics and Philology. The former physics and chemistry institutes have been expanded and have become four institutes. The original Institute of Zoology and Botany underwent the greatest transformation, becoming three separate institutes.

The former institutes were reorganized in order to replace the former chaos and planlessness in scientific research by a more rational order, so that the

Institutes and Laboratories of Academia Sinica

Institute of Modern History
Institute of Archaeology
Institute of Linguistics and Philology
Institute of Social Research
Institute of Mathematics
Institute of Modern Physics
Institute of Applied Physics
Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology
Tze Chin Shan (Purple Mountain) Observatory
Soze Observatory (near Sungkiang)
Institute of Physical Chemistry
Institute of Organic Chemistry
Laboratory of Materia Medica
Technological Laboratory
Institute of Physiology and Bio-Chemistry
Institute of Experimental Biology
Plant Physiology, Developmental Physiology and Entomology Laboratories
Institute of Hydrobiology
Taihu Freshwater Biology Laboratory
Tsingtao Marine Biology Laboratory
Amoy Marine Biology Laboratory
Institute of Systematic Botany
Experimental Station for Genetics and Plant Breeding
Institute of Geology
Laboratory of Pedology (soil science)
Institute of Palaeontology
Laboratory of Cenzoic Research and Vertebrate Palaeontology

scientists of China could work collectively and accomplish more. Along with reorganization of the old institutes, in many the scope of work was extended, and new institutes and research stations were formed to undertake new research projects.

Reorganization and expansion naturally entailed a great increase in the number of staff members. Some instances may be given of the greatly increased scope of work in certain institutes. The Institute of Experimental Biology is engaged in the three main fields of plant physiology, developmental physiology and entomology. The Institute of Systematic Botany, besides maintaining regular connections with botanical study centers in south China and other regions of the country, has at present its own working stations in Kunming, Lushan (Kiangsi), Wukung (Shensi) and Nanking. The Institute of Geophysics and Meterology (formerly the Institute of Meterology), now includes four divisions of study: meterology, terrestrial magnetism, seismology and applied geophysics. The Institute of Geography, now in the process of formation, has already begun work in geography, geodesy and cartography.

In addition to the institutes and laboratories mentioned, the Academia has under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Publications, the Bureau of Instrument Technology, and the Library.

Publications Bureau

The Bureau of Publications publishes journals, reports and monographs on behalf of Academia institutes and national scientific societies, assisting certain societies financially with their publications. (See box on following page.) Many of these journals still adhere to the tradition of Chinese scientific publications in printing articles or summaries in English, and occasionally in French or German.

One of the many duties of the Bureau of Publications is the translation of scientific terms, practically all of which have originated in one of the European languages. In order to make them intelligible to the Chinese millions, they have to be rendered into Chinese and standardized.

This task was begun in the days of the Manchus, when the then Board of Education appointed Yen Fu, the noted translator of J. S. Mill, T. H. Huxley and Herbert Spencer, to head the "Bureau of Terms." It was later taken up by the former Bureau of Translation under the KMT regime; but little was ever accomplished.

At present, the Bureau of Publications confines itself to the translation of terms in the natural sciences, and is fortunate in having the voluntary cooperation of hundreds of scientists and professors throughout the country. The fact that in spite of the heavy pressure of their own work, they contribute so much of their time and energy to the task of translation and standardization is but one manifestation of the new spirit in China: to devote one's utmost efforts to serving the people.

In several branches of the natural sciences, the task of translating the terms has already been completed, and publication of the work as a whole is expected next year.

The Bureau of Instrument Technology is an institution that combines research and production. On the one hand, it gives help to scientific workers in devising and making the apparatus they need for their particular research projects, and on the other hand it makes, in limited quantities, instruments of high precision and complexity that the market has been unable to supply. When fully developed, this Bureau will render an invaluable service to industry and science.

Library Service

The Library has been formed for the purpose of centralizing the library service and making it more efficient and economical. Formerly, each one of the

institutes in the two scientific organizations used to maintain a library of its own for the use of its staff. Consequently, there was neither central control nor coordination of any kind among the various libraries.

Now, although the library service has been centralized, each institute maintains its own reading room for the convenience of its members, and may borrow from the central library any publications its staff may require. As research institutes are now concentrated in Peking, Shanghai and Nanking, the main library at Peking will maintain branch libraries in the other two cities.

The Library maintains a documentation service, which supplies photostats, microfilms and other duplicates from scientific publications, and an exchange service with academic institutions in the countries with which China has established diplomatic relations.

The task undertaken by the Academia of promoting research and scientific development in China is a gigantic one. It could hardly expect to discharge its important duties single-handedly, without the active participation of the scientists, engineers, scholars and specialists of the country. But this is not lacking in new China. Today the people of all walks of life, the scientist no less than the soldier, the scholar no less than the medical doctor, is ready to offer himself to his beloved new nation, to render whatever service he can give for its construction and development.

Scientists Cooperate

The most outstanding example of this spirit of service and self-sacrifice is the large number of professional people—doctors, nurses, businessmen, actors, singers, story-tellers, professors and many others — who have temporarily given up their own work and have gone in group after group to visit the Chinese Volunteer Corps on the Korean front to render important and essential services. The Academia has therefore found no difficulty in enlisting the active and enthusiastic cooperation of the country's scientific workers.

The Academia has formed a great number of committees composed of scientists, scholars, engineers and experts in other fields to facilitate its work. The most important of these are the Academic Council and the Committee of Specialists.

The Academic Council (Hsueh Shu Ping Shen Wei Yuan Hui), composed of members of high

PUBLICATIONS OF ACADEMIA SINICA

I. Publications of the Academia and its Institutes:

China's Science (中國科學) Quarterly
Science Record (科學記錄) Quarterly
Science Journal (科學通報) Monthly
Chinese Journal of Experimental Biology (中國實驗生物學雜誌) Quarterly
Sinensia (中國水生生物學彙報) Quarterly
Acta Phytotaxonomica (植物分類學報) Quarterly
Seismographic Reports (地震記錄報告) (Publication date irregular)
Bulletin Sismique de l'Observatoire de Zi-Ka-Wei (徐家滙觀象臺地震記錄報告) Publication date irregular)
Historical Studies (史學集刊) Semi-annual
Chinese Journal of Archaeology (中國考古學報) Semi-annual
Linguistic Studies (語言學專刊) Quarterly

II. Publications issued by the Academia on behalf of various scientific societies:

Chinese Journal of Physics (中國物理學報) Quarterly
Bulletin of the Geological Society of China (中國地質學會誌) Quarterly
The Chinese Journal of Botany (中國實物學雜誌) Quarterly
Annales Entomologici Sinici (中國昆蟲學報) Quarterly
Journal of Chinese Chemical Society (中國化學會會誌) Quarterly
Journal of Geophysical Society (中國地球物理學報) Quarterly
Bulletin of the Soil Science Society of China (中國土壤學會會誌) Quarterly
Palaeontological Novitates (中國古生物學會刊) Irregular
Geological Notes and Comments (地質論評) Bi-monthly
Chemical Industry and Engineering (化學工業與工程) Quarterly
Journal of the Geographical Society of China (地理學報) Quarterly
Journal of the Chinese Mathematical Society (中國數學學報) Quarterly
Chinese Journal of Agricultural Research (中國農業研究) Quarterly
Journal of Meteorology (氣象報告) Quarterly
Chinese Journal of Oceanography and Limnology (中國海洋河沼學報) Quarterly
Journal of Physiology (生理科學) Quarterly
Chinese Botanical Review (中國植物學報) Quarterly
Annual of Biological Science, Peking (北京市生物科學) Annual
Chinese Journal of Zoology (中國動物學雜誌) Quarterly

academic standing, has the function of discussing and deciding upon academic problems of a fundamental character. Among the present membership of 26, are such men as Chen Yin-ko (History), Chiang Li-fu (Mathematics), Y. C. Ma (Economics), Wu Yu-chang (Philology), Ho Te-pang (Chemistry), C. C. Chang (Physiology), Ping Chi (Zoology), Fan Wen-lan (History), Chow Pei-yuan (Physics), Chien San-chang (Physics), and C. C. Young (Palaeontology).

The Committee of Specialists (Chuan Mei Wei Yuan Hui) is organized in 20 sections, whose divisions are practically identical with the research institutes mentioned above. The members are invited to give opinions or join in discussions regarding relevant research or academic problems. Membership in each section of the Committee varies from three to 18; most of the members are drawn from the universities, with others from research institutions, government offices and industrial establishments. Both Council and Committee have already performed invaluable services to science.

Many Responsibilities

Understanding of the Academia Sinica, whose organization and functions we have presented in outline, would be incomplete without a discussion of pertinent characteristics of science and scientific research in present-day China. As it is impossible to go fully into this subject here, we shall deal with the salient points only.

According to Articles 43 and 44 of the Common Program, Chinese scientists and scholars have definite functions to perform. They are to develop the sciences to serve national construction, and they are to make use of the scientific-historical viewpoint to understand historical, economic, political, cultural and international problems. It may be pointed out in passing that Chinese scientists and scholars, through their representatives in the PPCC, took an active part in the drafting, discussing and passage of this important historical document.

In the light of these two articles, science and scientific research have become an integral part of China's national program, and those engaged in scientific pursuits constitute an important section of the population, working untiringly for the construction and advancement of the country. Therefore, the scientists and scholars of China can no more work in isolation, interesting themselves merely in the progress of their science, in utter disregard of social and political considerations. Furthermore, they have to organize their scientific pursuits so that they can contribute their services to the main objectives of our national program: national construction, national progress, and world peace.

The responsibility has fallen upon the Academia Sinica to organize the scientists and scholars of the country and to develop national planning in scientific research as an integral part of our whole national program. In the 20 months since its inauguration, the Academia has first of all reorganized the research institutes under its administration, then rationalized and coordinated their research studies. It has furthermore attempted to unite theoretical studies with their practical application, for it holds that scientific research should be a part of life, not something unrelated to it.

As a consequence of the Academia's work, the complexion of scientific research as it was in old China has entirely changed. Now, instead of the chaos and academic aloofness that prevailed in former days, there is order and system in the organization of research institutions and projects, and most of the studies that scientists are conducting have an important bearing upon our urgent social and national needs. In following the direction indicated in Articles 43 and 44, the Academia expects that it will be able to develop scientific research as an integral part of China's future planned society.

Practical Work

Already, since liberation, there has been a great awakening among our scientists and scholars; they have come out into real and close contact with the external world, and have linked their own scientific pursuits with concrete problems of national construction. Today, we find the geologist, the geographer and the archaeologist, whether of the Academia or other institutions, joining river conservancy work to prevent floods, or railway or highway construction work—in short, wherever their special knowledge is needed.

In one laboratory, we find the entomologist studying the cotton aphis, to discover ways to eradicate it from the vast cotton growing areas of the country and thus prevent the great crop losses it has caused year after year. In another institute, the ichthyologist is studying a certain edible species of fish in order to increase the supply for the consumption of the people. Similar examples may be multiplied without number.

However, the most noteworthy example of the scientists' coming into close contact with real life is their taking part in a number of important social and political activities, and thereby throwing themselves into the historic social movements of our country. For instance, hundreds of scientists and professors have gone into the country to participate in the great land reform movement, giving their services to wipe out landlordism and dividing the land fairly among the peasants. Other scientists and scholars accompanied the groups sent by the government to Sinkiang, Yunnan and Hainan to visit the racial minority peoples living in those remote regions, for the purpose of studying their needs and improving their living conditions.

The most distinguished of these groups is the one of 50 scientists now accompanying government representatives to Lhasa in far-off Tibet. This group consists of specialists of many kinds, including

the agronomist, pedologist, geologist, geographer, meterologist, linguist, historian and sanitary engineer. In the course of time the praiseworthy efforts of this group will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value, not only to our understanding of Tibet and its people, but also to the opening-up and improvement of that little-known region.

Political Consciousness

There is no need to enumerate all the social and international activities in which the Chinese scientist of today has become politically conscious. He realizes that, as a scientist, he must put service to the people above all else. And, in order to serve the people, he must emerge from his ivory tower and offer himself to whatever activity or movement he can contribute most in his capacity as a scientist.

The scientist knows that science in itself cannot be his sole interest; he must also concern himself with what his science can offer to his people, to the welfare of mankind as a whole. Therefore, he does not study science for its own sake, but to make use of its results in the most effective way to improve the condition of mankind.

Today's China is a new nation that has just emerged from her age-old feudalism and the very recent period of oppression from imperialism. She must therefore devote her every effort to promote her national construction, to guarantee her national security and to ensure world peace. She has more than enough problems for her scientists, scholars, engineers and experts to solve.

Lest the reader think that science in today's China has an entirely utilitarian bent, and that all theoretical studies are now thrown overboard, it is necessary to point out that Marxism teaches us that theory and practice are interdependent and that neither can be divorced from the other. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has clearly emphasized this fundamental truth in his essay "On Practice" (July 1937), where he shows that the mutual dependance between theory and practice arises from the fact that practice is the foundation of theory, which in turn serves practice. He concludes his essay as follows:

"The discovery of truths through practice and through practice the verification and development of them; .... practice, knowledge, more practice, more knowledge and the repetition *ad infinitum* of this cyclic pattern with each cycle, the elevation of the content of practice and knowledge to a higher level: such is the whole epistemology of dialectical materialism, such is its theory of the unity of knowledge and action."

The Chinese scientist today fully realizes the significance of unity of knowledge and action, because it is this fundamental truth that makes his efforts meaningful and brings knowledge to an ever higher level.

It is only natural that new China should lay such great emphasis on science and its development, making it an important part of our national life. The principle of New Democracy, upon which the Chinese People's Republic is formed, is fundamentally Marxist in character; and the law of social development, in Marxist social science, is a scientific law.

The fundamental difference between the new society, based upon the principles of Marx and Lenin, and the old society, is that the new society moves on in the light of man's scientific knowledge of its development, whereas in the old society man is but a victim of blind, impulsive forces.

The Academia Sinica has a great part to play in organizing Chinese scientists to further national construction, national security and world peace.

Signs of the Times

THE first Chinese manufactured jeeps have been turned out by the Tientsin Automobile Assembly Plant. All parts, from doorhandle to engine and chassis, were manufactured in China. As a result of the common efforts of the workers and administrative staff, the jeeps were produced ahead of schedule.

* * *

FOR the first time in the history of East China the periodical floods have been brought under rigid control and the usual autumn floods in the valleys of the Yangtze, Huai and Yi rivers, and the Grand Canal failed to appear. This great change has been the direct result of vigorous efforts in repairing river embankments, dikes, water reservoirs and the dredging of waterways throughout the area this spring.

* * *

TWELVE Miehle-type printing presses comprising the first lot, are now under construction at the Shanghai People's Iron Works following the successful production of a sample product, which was designed after 10 months of study and work. The Miehle-type is a highspeed two-revolution cylinder press, which formerly was made only abroad.

* * *

PENICILLIN manufactured by the East China People's Pharmaceutical Works is now available in Shanghai pharmacies. The price is cheaper than imported brands. At the same time, streptomycin is also being made in large quantities by the same organization.

Letter from Soochow

Kao Fan

THE Fourth People's Representatives Conference of Soochow was held in the newly-opened People's Cultural Palace on October 6. The representatives had all been elected by ballot. They were first elected by the residents in the various streets and lanes and were again chosen by ballot from these candidates.

Of the 400 representatives, only 126 had served before; the rest were newly elected. They were supported by the people because of their outstanding contribution in labor emulation or other patriotic movements.

A wave of strong patriotism has swept over this city since the Chinese Volunteers' entry into the fight against aggression in Korea. When three delegates of the Chinese Volunteers visited Soochow to report on the battlefront, more than 230,000 people attended successive meetings to hear their reports.

During the great demonstrations on May Day and National Day some 200,000 people marched in the parades.

At the second convention of the Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea Committee, people's representatives from all walks of life pledged to contribute, through labor emulation drives, 15 planes totaling Y22,500,000,000. By the end of August donations had already exceeded 80 percent of the target while industrialists and businessmen have fulfilled more than 92 percent of their pledge. Instead of 15 planes, it appears more likely that Soochow will overfulfil its goal and donate 18 planes.

* * *

LAND reform in the suburban districts was successfully concluded by the end of April. About 30,000 *mou* of land, 330 buildings, 480 farm implements, and a considerable amount of cattle and grain were confiscated from the landlords and distributed to the poor peasants.

The peasants have been greatly satisfied with the government's land reform policy and their enthusiasm has been reflected in the steady rise in production. Seventeen thousand peasants have joined the Peasant Association and many able-bodied youth are participating in village and town militia.

In Chen Mou, a small suburban district of Soochow, many young peasants eagerly volunteered for service in Korea. There were several cases of parents and wives urging their sons and husbands to volunteer. Within 20 days of the beginning of the drive to Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea at least 100 people in Chen Mou had enrolled for their physical examination.

* * *

SINCE liberation in 1949 when business was at a standstill, industry and trade have recovered and are rapidly expanding. The number of industrial and business houses in 1950 increased 32 percent over 1949. Incomplete 1951 figures already have jumped to 153 percent of 1949.

Business turnover, usually at a low ebb in the summer months, recorded a 106 percent rise the past summer over the spring level and 151 percent over that for the summer of 1950.

Small handicraft industries are developing as a result of the rising purchasing power of the peasants. Such items as shell buttons have recorded a sales increase of 2,500 percent over 1949. Sales of fragrant flowers used to scent tea leaves have increased by one-third.

Cotton yarn, sheeting, cigarettes, matches and soap are some of the other items in great demand.

* * *

SOOCHOW'S reconstruction drive is in full swing. More than 10,000 square meters of newly built roads have been installed while repairs on over 17,000 square meters of old roads have been made. Seventeen new sewers, covering an area of 8,000 cubic meters, have been completed, and 10 new

NEW CHINA: FRIEND OR FOE?

An eye-witness account of the birth of the new China and what it means to the world.

by ALUN FALCONER

Mr. Falconer, a young New Zealander, watched the death of the old China and the birth of the new China. His book, which describes the new China, placing it in its proper perspective both in Chinese history and in relation to the current world situation, is recommended reading.

Readers in China may order copies of "New China: Friend or Foe?" from the **China Monthly Review**, 160 Yenan Road East, Shanghai. Price Y20,000 per copy.

Long-suffering under a feudalism which prevented them from enjoying the fruits of their labor, the peasants of China have obtained their own land after land reform. Photo shows a peasant couple living in the suburban areas of Soochow reading their newly-issued land certificates following land reform.

Above: Soochow's new People's Hospital now under construction. Built on the site of some ruined buildings, which had been neglected for years under the Kuomintang, the new hospital is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

bridges have been constructed while 22 old ones have been repaired.

The Jen Min Bridge, lying across the Grand Canal, was opened to traffic on October 1 in commemoration of the second anniversary of the people's government. The bridge links the city's industrial district of Tsin Yang Ti through the newly-opened South Gate to the thoroughfare leading to the railway station and shortens the former roundabout waterway for the interflow of products from north Chekiang and south Kiangsu provinces.

In order to make Soochow the interflow center of products of the Tai Hu Lake region and to develop further the city's industry and commerce, the government is planning to build, in the near future, wharves, godowns, and public markets along the main waterways.

The old buildings of the People's Cultural Palace were constructed in 1720 for the pleasure and feasting of the Manchu mandarins. They have been deserted and neglected for nearly two decades. Last March repairs were started on the buildings, which include a main hall and six side halls, and new walls and passageways were built. A dove of peace tops the high-vaulted roof of the main hall.

The Cultural Palace was opened to the public on October 1 and is being used for literacy classes, mass meetings, exhibitions and recreational activities.

* * *

FOR the first time there is piped running water in Soochow. The old Soochow Waterworks was established in 1937 before the Sino-Japanese War and was reorganized after V-J Day. Aside from the purchasing of some machinery and equipment little was accomplished because of the incessant inflation and bureaucratic management under the Kuomin'ang.

After liberation a Waterworks Construction Committee took over the old waterworks and invested ¥3,500,000,000 for practical engineering works and the buying of new installations. By the end of September about 10,000 feet of pipe had been laid and 10 pumping stations are now supplying sterilized water to the public free of charge. A purifying pool, a reservoir and a high power pumping station will be completed by the end of November and this will enable the waterworks to supply 7,200 tons of water a day on a 24-hour basis.

The second phase of this engineering project will continue with the laying of water mains throughout the city.

* * *

SPECIAL attention is being paid by the government to the people's health. This year about 250,000 were inoculated against cholera and 190,000 against smallpox.

The city will soon have a new People's Hospital on the present site of some old buildings at Chung Lung Ting. The new hospital will be located in a scenic spot with quiet surroundings. Construction work is under way and the hospital is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

* * *

HAND in hand with the great changes which have come over this once sleepy scenic city is the open enthusiasm shown by the people for more and more learning. One and all they are avid in their desire to study current events, improve their cultural level and better their living conditions. Hundreds of newspaper reading groups and literacy classes have mushroomed all over Soochow and its suburban districts.

Public and private supplementary schools are training and providing advanced courses to professional and technical people, and the government is finding jobs for the unemployed professional men and women.

Three Former American Colleges

GINLING CHANGES

BEFORE liberation Ginling College was thoroughly Americanized. The dean of this Nanking girls' college and most of the department heads were Americans. The president was a mere figurehead with control completely in the hands of the Board of Christian Colleges in the US. Nothing could be done without directions from this board.

With the administration solidly under American influence the Ginling students were constantly subjected to the influences of American "culture." The girls imitated the "American way of life" by spending most of their time in learning how to make up, seeing American movies, going to dances and horseback riding. A great premium was placed on being able to speak good English if one was to advance socially.

In pre-liberation days, in addition to the pleasure-seekers all over the campus there were the bookworms. These girls had one goal in mind. They wanted to be sent to America for further "education."

Actually the courses given at Ginling were of very little practical use. For example, in the Department of Home Economics the girls learned how to outfit themselves and make up in the foreign fashion. The Music and Art Departments pushed the "art for art's sake" theory to the limit.

Even just after liberation some of us paid little or no attention to the fact that we had been living in a fool's world. Many girls still had no desire to participate in any Students' Union activity.

However, by 1950 sweeping changes took place in Ginling. When the American imperialists launched their aggression in Korea we could see with our own eyes the beginning of the repetition of the Japanese invasion of Asia and we discarded our remaining illusions about America.

We became active and enthusiastic over what was growing up all over China. The word "Fatherland" took on real meaning and when the call for volunteers for the military cadres' school was made nearly 30 percent of the Ginling girls responded.

In the meantime, by the end of 1950, the Truman government froze all Chinese deposits in America. Some students feared that the college would be forced to close. But the central government immediately stepped in and announced that the government would take over all Christian colleges. All the students welcomed this action, realizing that no longer would they have to depend on "charity" from abroad for an education.

Today every Ginling girl realizes that her studies are for future service to the people and they all are cooperating. Every one helps one another in her work, and criticism and self-criticism is a method for overcoming defects and difficulties.

Ginling truly has changed since liberation. Last term in order to carry out the campaign to aid Korea and resist American imperialism the girls were all very active in making donations for buying airplanes and heavy weapons for the volunteers fighting in Korea. All the graduates last summer were in line for government jobs, ready to play their part in constructing a new China.

This present term finds Ginling a real people's college. All of us are determined to do our best to make Ginling worthy of its new role.

Li Chi-ling

* On October 10 *Hsinhua* reported that the University of Nanking and Ginling Girls' College had been taken over by the government and amalgamated into a single institution—Ginling University.

NEW ST. JOHN'S

FOR more than 50 years this mission university in Shanghai has been a main bastion of American cultural aggression in China. Today our one-time American endowed university has undergone many fundamental changes. In place of the "imitation of America" atmosphere so prevalent on the campus before liberation, St. John's has become a school devoted to turning out qualified personnel for the huge job of building a new China.

In the past, subsidies from America made up 20 percent of the university's total expenditures. Shortly after Shanghai was liberated an American professor boasted that St. John's could not carry on without American funds. The present situation is a point-blank rebuttal to this bragging for the subsidy granted by the government for the past spring term was double that given by the American church mission of old.

Many things now take place which never could have happened in the old St. John's. For instance, a school-wide physical examination was held last term and all expenses were taken care of by the university. The American college credit system has been dropped and a new one adopted. In former days the school authorities had raised the passing grade to 70 percent in order to isolate the students from political activities as well as to "distinguish" St. John's from other universities. To reduce the students' burden the passing grade has been lowered to 60 percent, and weekly study hours have been cut to 16.

All this does not mean that educational standards have actually been lowered. The action was taken as a step to help promote students' health. In new China health is as vital as knowledge. Another small but highly significant change has been in the grading of papers. Only Chinese is used, and the days when English was used are gone along with the final traces of American imperialist influence.

For the purpose of integrating theory with practice, students are now required to train in government organizations during the summer vacation before graduation. Formerly St. John's graduates found themselves not adequately prepared for the practical aspects of life and work in China.

Our university has come a long way from the "exclusive" school devoted to turning out "properly foreignized Chinese" during the Kuomintang regime. In those days the only kind of government job the average graduate would take was a fat paying one obtained through proper "influence." According to the work distribution forms filled in by graduates this past summer, more than 90 percent were willing to accept government jobs. This showed an average increase of 45 percent when compared with the past two years.

St. John's is no longer looked upon as the citadel of the politically uninterested. This has been amply demonstrated time and again by the complete and impressive response to the city-wide parades and demonstrations held in the past two years. More than 90 percent of the student body marched in the mammoth parade last March. Opposing US rearmament of Japan they pledged themselves to wipe out the remaining influences of American cultural aggression.

The political consciousness of the faculty has gone up considerably. Many old-time professors volunteered to take part in land reform in the suburban areas around Shanghai. Such a thing as college professors going to visit and live with peasants in order to understand their experiences was unheard of before liberation.

The patriotic pledge movement at St. John's was launched by the various departments on the campus and was a big success. This campaign to raise funds for the purchase of heavy military equipment and planes for the Chinese volunteers fighting the American invaders of Korea was widespread and ardently supported throughout the school.

For all of us in St. John's, especially those who attended the university before and after liberation, the new situation is best described by our new school song: "St. John's University has been turned toward the sun, toward freedom, and is on the way to being reborn. Darkness has vanished, and brightness lies ahead."

Lancey Young

* * *

HUA-HSI TODAY

LIBERATION has brought many fundamental changes to Chengtu's formerly foreign-dominated university. For more than 40 years Hua-Hsi (West China Union University) was the Southwest base for the launching of cultural aggression by American imperialism as well as the long-time playground for rich students whose main efforts were directed at aping the "American way."

Foreign control here has been done away with and the President's Council has been replaced by the University Council, the highest legislative organization in the school. It is made up of representatives from the administrative and teaching staff, students, and workers. Any proposal to the council must be discussed in that body before becoming a resolution.

Before liberation a large majority of the student body came from well-to-do families, city merchants, compradores or from rich rural landlord homes. It was not easy for a poor student to enter, because not only were fees high, but a substantial income was needed for private expenses. For example, every student had to have at least one foreign suit or dress if he or she was not to be looked down upon. Today this has all disappeared and fees have been greatly reduced while People's Scholarships are alloted to students with low incomes.

In response to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call for "Health First," the university authorities are taking good care of the students. "Blackouts" prevent us from burning too much midnight oil, and we are able to sleep at least eight hours a night. Morning exercises and afternoon recreation are receiving enthusiastic participation. More athletic equipment is being provided and a swimming pool is to be built on the campus.

Our political understanding has advanced as a result of a series of campaigns for flood relief, "Anti-Feudalism," "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea," "Safeguard our Homes and Defend our Fatherland" and other nation-wide movements. These not only have affected our political thinking but have roused us into action. For instance, the flood relief campaign saw our school exceed its contribution target. University members volunteered to work with the army during the campaign to liberate Tibet. One-third of the student body voluntarily registered for training in the National Military Cadres' Academy.

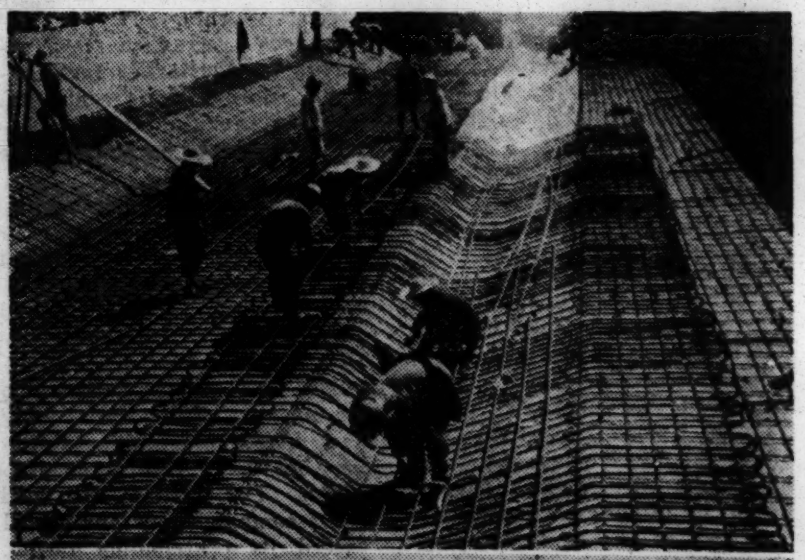
There is no doubt that liberation has brought on many basic changes here. Students no longer emphasize the importance of pure learning or avoid "soiling their hands" in work. Instead they are learning to combine theory and practice. One medical team has already gone to Korea while more than half of the students in the College of Arts went to work in nearby land reform areas during the past summer vacation.

Wang Chung-shang

On October 12 *Hsinhua* reported that Hua Hsi University had been taken over by the government.

Harnessing of the

Above: One of the huge sluice gates built at Jenhochi on the Hu



Top photo: Laying steel reinforcing rods prior to pouring concrete for one of the dams.

Lower photo: Workers cutting stone slabs and blocks to be used in constructing a new river bed at Jenhochi.

BY the summer of 1951 the first
. one of the chief sources of C
River, had been successfully conclu
security, prosperity, and physical sa
liiving on more than one seventh of
ago in November, under the banner
tive, "The Huai River Must Be Ha

History of Sorrow

The long history of the treacherous Huai River, which cuts across the three provinces of Honan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu, is one of sorrow and destruction for the peasants of the area. In the course of more than 2,000 years, the river and its many tributaries have caused nearly 1,000 major floods. In 1950, less than one year after liberation, there was a serious flood which inundated more than 40,000,000 *mou* of farmland.

Rising in the Tungpai Mountains in Honan, the Huai threads through a valley cover-

Right: Another dam under construction on the Huai.

e Huai River

n the Huai River this past summer.

he first stage of the campaign to control ces of China's perennial floods, the Huai y concluded. The battle to bring economic ysical safety to nearly 60,000,000 peasants venth of China's arable land opened a year e banner of Mao Tse-tung's historic direc- st Be Harnessed!"

ing an area of more than 210,000 square kilometers. It is down from these barren mountains, treeless and without undergrowth, that tons of water flow over the vast plains during the rainy seasons. The silted up beds of the Huai and its tributaries are unable to carry away this torrent of water quickly enough with the result that floods reach disastrous proportions.

There was no natural or artificial system regulating the flow of water in the Huai's upper reaches; the middle reaches were unable to contain excess water; and there was no adequate drainage system in the lower reaches.

Huai River Plan

Two basic principles underlie the present efforts to control the Huai. First, the plan calls for building reservoirs on the upper reaches of the river while simultaneously facilitating the outflow of water in the lower reaches.

Though floods have been very common in the Huai River Valley, droughts also have been frequent. Thus the problem was not merely to empty the river water into the sea but to store it so that a supply of water is always present during the dry season.

The second principle is to extend the facilities for navigation and irrigation.

The first phase of the Huai River project, which started in November 1950 and was completed in July of this year, had flood prevention as its major target. The magnitude of the project can be seen from the fact that more than 1,000,000 people were constantly employed to build earth works, reinforced concrete dams, storage reservoirs and sluice gates. Huge dike systems along the river and its tributaries were built or repaired. Ditches were dug along the entire river basin to drain off the water.

The completion of the first phase guarantees that, given a normal rainfall, there will be no floods in the Huai River Valley as a whole. If there should be very heavy rains, only minor floods will result.

This year's work was carefully planned and coordinated, covering the upper, middle and lower reaches of the great river. In the upper reaches, 16 reservoirs are to be built. The Shihmantan Reservoir has been completed and two more will be finished before the end of 1951. In this same region large dams are under construction in order to regulate the river flow. Because the 16 reservoirs are capable of storing only 3,100,000,000 cubic meters of water and this falls short of actual requirements for the complete elimination of flood threats, four lakes or water detention basins have been dug.

In the middle reaches of the Huai, construction has been devoted largely to storing flood water. A huge regulating system has been installed at Jenhochi in Anhwei province. Tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers have erected long movable dams across the Huai to stop most of the exces-

Right: Skilled workers were brought from Shanghai to supervise the installation of the Shanghai-built locks and other machinery for dam and sluice gates.

sive flow coming from up river and to contain 7,200,000,000 cubic meters of water. This is being done by directing the water into previously unused and silted and cluttered up lakes.

Because most of the Huai's main tributaries join the river near this point Jenhochi is considered the most crucial section. The river bed down river from Chengyangkuan, east of Jenhochi, is able to hold only 6,500 cubic meters per second while the maximum flow from the upper reaches during the high water season exceeds this figure. As a result of the intricate flood-regulating system now installed at Jenhochi, the danger of flood caused by an excess of water from the Jenhochi area has been eliminated.

On the lower reaches, engineering work was concentrated on renovating the river's course down to the point where it flows into the Yangtze River, strengthening dikes along the famous Grand Canal and restoring the necessary dams and locks. Millions of cubic meters of earth were thrown up in order to fortify the dikes along the Grand Canal. Work on this section has already safeguarded at least 1,000,000 hectares of good farmland which lie east of the dikes in Kiangsu province.

Work on this year's project also was carried out along the tributaries of the Huai in north Anhwei province. Repeated floods had damaged or destroyed dikes and had silted up the drainage systems along them. As a result of large-scale dredging projects during the spring of this year and the excavation of thousands of kilometers of large and small drainage ditches the problem of poor drainage has been largely solved in this area. This summer, for the first time in years, the peasants harvested a good wheat crop.

Everyone Takes Part

Carrying out a project as tremendous as the Huai River one is not an easy task, and in China which was deliberately retarded technically by a combination of foreign imperialism and its KMT flunkies, the job has been earth-shaking. All obstacles have been hurdled. The men who planned the job knew that the people in the areas which have been swamped time and again by the Huai were ready to join in the battle, and nearly every person within reach of the Huai has been an active participant.

Most able-bodied men directly fought the river on its banks, doing transport work or any of the hundred other jobs that had to be done. Behind the men were the women, who organized thousands of mutual-aid teams to do the farming while the men were away. During the first phase of the campaign against the Huai, a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Linpi county reported, "There are 600,000 people in the county. As in other flood-ravaged areas, the peasants here were stripped of their food stocks, their houses were washed away, their means of production and restoration were few and poor, and 150,000 hectares of land needed cultivation.

"But in this county, three-quarters of the adult working males volunteered for the river, leaving the other quarter of the men, the women, the children and the old to tackle the mountainous tasks in the villages. The problems have been mainly solved by the 10,000 or so mutual-aid teams in which the women are the backbone. Every sawmill and every blacksmith was organized to turn out farm implements; every scrap of equipment and ability is turned to its maximum use."

The Huai River project has

been a spur to the ingenuity and inventiveness of the men concerned with the job. Formerly no flood control project could be attempted in China without the import of materials and machinery from America or Europe. Today, on the Huai River project the many concrete mixers, which formerly came only from the US, were all made in China.

The making of the huge steel gates for the movable dams is characteristic of the new China. Such equipment had never been made in this country and yet the workers and technicians of Shanghai took the problem in hand and within 10 days the designs were ready. More than 10,000 workers vied with each other in fulfilling the order on time. Thus, within two months Shanghai's quota of 1,300 tons of complex gates and regulating machinery was on its way.

The entire project is coordinated. There is a general headquarters located in Pengpu in Anhwei, which keeps constant vigilance over the work along thousands of kilometers of the Huai and its tributaries. On some occasions it has provided housing and food for more than 2,000,000 people working on the project.

* * *

Enthusiastic Workers

IN the old days peasants would be herded into gangs to engage in some sort of "flood control work" which often as not would be to the sole benefit of the landlords who owned the lion's share of the land. Nothing was done to look after the peasants' crops while they were dragooned and the question of payment was non-existent.

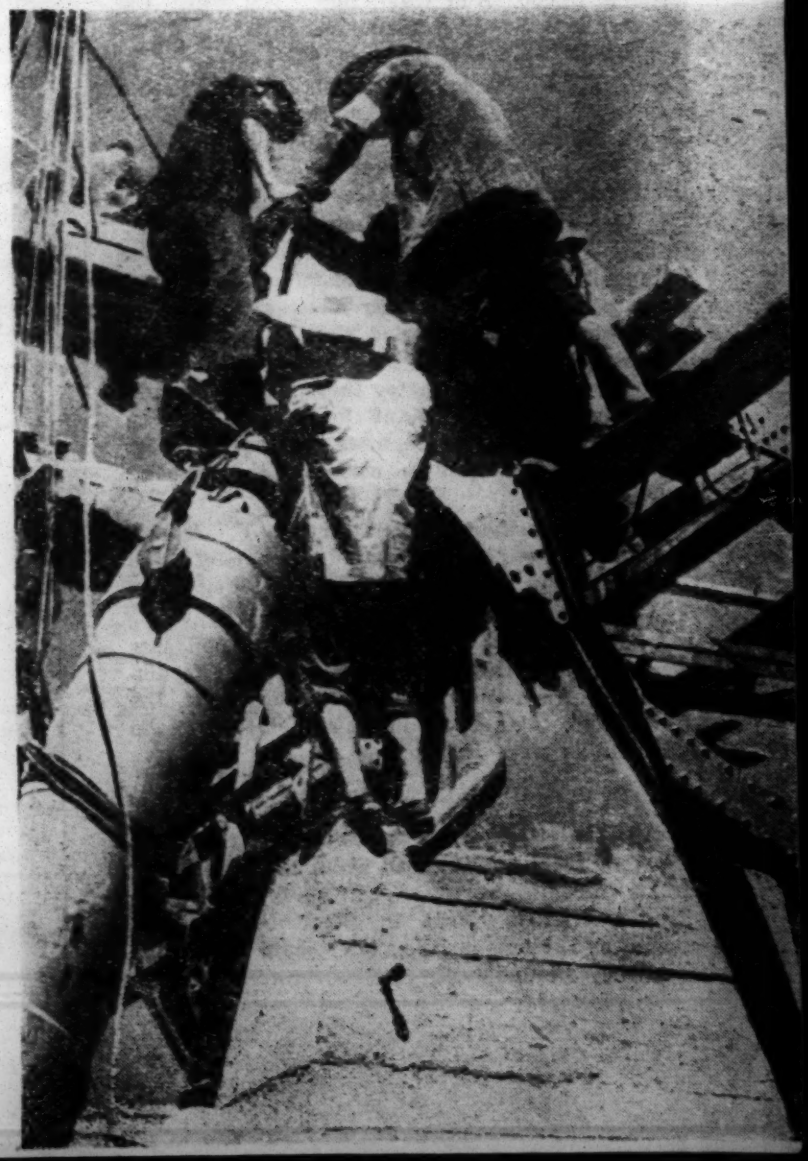
Now the peasants know that they are undertaking a job which will benefit both the nation and themselves. Thus peasant enthusiasm has run high throughout the entire working period. The project itself has given them new opportunities, not only to learn about working on water conservancy but also to learn how to read and write. The peasants are always anxious to try their newly acquired writing skill and so letters constantly fly back and forth between the men on the job and their families in the villages.

The virtual day-to-day increase of the workers' efficiency has been attested to by many observers. Now that the land belongs to the peasants, they work like trojans to protect it. In addition, as a result of group discussions and emulation drives, constant improvement in technique and work organization has taken place.

In a report made on the project, Fu Tso-yi, Minister of Water Conservancy, stated that he himself saw how the efficiency of the workers digging and transporting mud and earth rose from 1.5 cubic meters to five cubic meters, going up as high as 18 cubic meters per man for a work day.

The victory won in the first phase of the battle to end the scourge of the Huai River has not been lost upon people of China. No longer do millions of peasants have to wait for the blueprints of KMT and foreign "experts," which were never put into effect.

There is no doubt that the entire Huai River project will be as successful as was the first phase. In place of a river of disaster the Huai will soon become a boon to the people.



Right: Shanghai machinery workers installing hydraulic cylinders on sluice gate at Chinhua.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

US Offensive Backfires

THE defeat suffered by the US and its satellites in Korea during General Van Fleet's "limited" autumn offensive has turned out to be one of major proportions. Between the beginning of Van Fleet's offensive in mid-August and October 9, the "UN" forces suffered losses of 89,017 killed, wounded or captured. Half of these were American troops. *Hsinhua* figures show the American defeat as follows:

From August 16 to September 10: Casualties amounted to 37,017. Americans lost 13,554 and the South Koreans lost 23,291. Two hundred and forty-two planes were shot down or damaged.

From September 10 to 15: Casualties were 10,400. Americans lost 4,800 and 59 planes were downed or damaged.

Between September 15 and 25: Casualties totaled 16,600. Americans lost 9,900 while the French and South Koreans lost 6,700. Ninety-six planes were shot down or damaged.

The first 10 days of October: "UN" losses amounted to 25,000. The Americans lost 17,000; South Koreans, 5,000; British, 2,600, and more than 800 were lost by Greek and French troops. Eighty-seven planes were accounted for.

While Van Fleet continued to refer to his "limited" operations the reason for his not calling it what it was, a major offensive, was not hard to find. The US weekly *National Guaradian*, on September 12, revealed that "a major UN offensive was launched on August 18 but was concealed by censorship for three weeks" because Washington was reluctant to end the Korean war, but at the same time was compelled to act as if it did not want to close out the Kaisung talks.

The *Guardian* quoted the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* correspondent David McConnel who explained why the news of Van Fleet's offensive was withheld:

"Three weeks ago in Seoul correspondents were told that the military did not want to disturb the American public with news that US troops were taking part in an offensive while the peace talks were in progress."

* * *

THROUGHOUT the summer and early autumn Van Fleet has bragged about the superiority of his forces in Korea. When top-flight General Bradley visited Korea in September he was quoted as saying that the "UN" could win whenever they wanted to.

Just as in the case of the hundreds of available names of prisoners of war, the Western press was silent about Van Fleet's heavy losses in Korea. However, it was grudgingly admitted that the Chinese volunteer forces in Korea were stronger and fighting better than ever. Almost forgotten were the tales of "over a million Reds destroyed," "the flower of the Chinese army has been cut to pieces," and similar fantasies which have appeared in the West.

According to a *Reuter* dispatch on October 13, both American and British staff officers "rated the Communists' organizational skill, deployment and use of firepower as first class." They admitted the Chinese were "better trained and have far more weapons, particularly artillery, than at any other time . . . Van Fleet's forces are up against an iron defense line."

Reuter went on glumly: "Gone are the days when Allied troops could motor and walk freely between forward companies and battalion command posts . . . Chinese gunners are reckoned to be in the top class. Skilfully camouflaged and moved only at night, the Chinese guns are veritably 'needles in the haystacks' of densely wooded hills and valleys of scrub."

Summing up, *Reuter* pointed out: " . . . the Communists appear to those who are actively fighting them in this maze of hills to be al-

„UN" LOSSES IN KOREA

(Oct. 25, 1950-Oct. 10, 1951)

"UN" Troops	More than 387,000 killed, wounded or captured	Heavy Guns	3,489 captured, 69 destroyed
Planes	2,310 captured, downed, and damaged	Machine-guns, Rifles Carbines	60,197 captured
Armored Cars	50 captured, 31 destroyed	Shells	107,400 captured
Vehicles of Various Categories	5,378 captured, 1,906 destroyed	Rounds of Ammunition	More than 5,000,000 captured
Tanks	180 captured, 756 destroyed	Hand Grenades	11,966 captured

together a more formidable force than they were six months ago. The bitter fact at the present time, according to the best estimates of Allied officers at the front, is that the United Nations are paying a heavy price for limited advances."

Covering the fighting in Korea under Van Fleet's "limited" offensive . . . *AP* reported: "the gallant old US 7th Regiment was badly cut up by waves of attacking Reds . . . only small groups and individuals got back from a smashing Red attack."

Malayan "Stalemate"

BRITISH efforts at stemming the Malayan people's liberation movement, despite military shakeups, "new strategy," and all-out campaigns, were still proceeding at "only a snail's pace," according to H. E. Mackenzie, speaking before the Johore Council of State on September 27. Johore is one of this dollar earning colony's chief tin areas.

Reading between the lines, found the British position in Malaya far from a happy one. Mackenzie, a senior unofficial member in the Council and a well-known rubber planter, called for more ground troops to be sent to Johore State which, he said, had some of the "worst terrorist districts in Malaya," *Reuter* reported from Singapore.

Certain large areas were still being left wide open to guerilla attacks and the fighting in Malaya was "steadily sapping the patience and economy of Malaya and the country could not go on forever with every town, village, estate and tin mine being an armed and protected camp," said Mackenzie.

Claiming that the "Communists" were constantly gathering recruits, Mackenzie called for more troops and full and up-to-date equipment as the answer to the problem the British have been trying to conquer since 1948. Mackenzie's answer, according to *Reuter*, was to call for more troops immediately—even a doubling of the present military forces.

Despite British claims of inflicting more and more casualties on Malayan "Communists," *AP* reported from Singapore on August 30 that "there is still a long way to go before the state of emergency can be ended in Malaya."

According to the same dispatch, even though the war has been going on since June 1, 1948, "the hard core of Communist strength seems to be unchanged . . . The answer to this lies in the fact that the Communists still appear able to recruit new men for their ranks as fast as their casualty lists mount."

The same *AP* story reveals that the British are not using a "kid glove" policy to destroy their opposition. The "Reds" pay a high penalty for "opposing constituted authority. Thus far, more than 130 persons have been hanged after being convicted of consorting with armed terrorists, being members of Red gangs, or possessing ammunition. And every few days newspapers carry stories of more facing the gallows.

"The cost of fighting the Reds is running into millions of dollars annually . . ." Some idea of the price the British are paying is given by *AP* which claimed that more than 40,000 British troops and a constabulary force of over 100,000 are tied up in bitter jungle warfare.

Philippine Elections

THE November 13 "off-year" elections in the Philippines found President Quirino's armed forces ready to play their role in quelling "unrest." As early as October 1, just prior to the October 6 and 7 registration days, *AP* reported from Manila that "Defense authorities, who have served notice they will call out 10,000 army reserves to preserve order during the Congressional and Provincial elections, place the blame for most violence on Luzon Island to Reds."

A few days earlier, *AP* reported from Manila that "2,000 additional army troops were ordered into Pampanga Province as voters began registering for the November 13 elections . . . The additional troops will join army troops already guarding registration places . . ."

Much of the show of force was laid to the need for protection against "subversive" Huk activities. At the same time, *AP* also reported on October 1 that both Quirino's Liberal Party Headquarters as well as the Nacionalista Party Headquarters in Manila were "preparing vigorous campaigns to get voters to register during the next two weekends. Light registration was reported from outlying provinces."

"Subversive literature" to which the army objected had the following to say about the elections: There is little to choose between Quirino's Liberal Party and the opposition Nacionalistas. "The corruption and degeneracy of the Liberal Party is known in every city, town and barrio. The Nacionalista Party, like the Liberal Party, is infested with cheap grafters and political career men who gladly sell themselves to the highest bidder.

"Nacionalistas are being bought off by the Liberals and Liberals are being bought off by the Nacionalistas and the people are being sold by both.... Today it is not even a matter of choosing between the lesser or two evils."

One highlight of the present election campaign was the continued reference to the recent allegation made by American columnist Drew Pearson that the Philippines government had "squandered" most of the $2,000,000,000 worth of US postwar aid.

* * *

WHILE the army was being mustered into action for election duty, reports revealed that its progress against the Philippine libera-

tion movement was far from spectacular. According to *AP* on September 25, "The army hasn't been making much actual progress against the Huks recently although its Publicity Department is continuing to issue optimistic bulletins heralding the opening of new 'drives.' "

The same story went on to say that the results of these "drives" have been practically nil.

America's Japan

THE Yoshida government is more interested in cutting down Japan's share of the cost in maintaining American armed forces than in limiting the size of US ground, naval and air forces in Japan. Referring to this situation, on September 30 the *Pan-Asia* news agency reported from Tokyo on preliminary negotiations for the formation of US-Japanese administrative arrangements to put into effect the "US-Japan Security Pact" as soon as the "peace treaty" comes into force.

At the same time, *Pan-Asia* reported that "no limit will be imposed on the type and size of US forces to be stationed in Japan .... US forces will be increased or decreased as warranted by circumstances in consultation with the Japanese government."

In "independent" Japan, Japanese courts will have no jurisdiction over US armed forces personnel who will be exempted from paying Japanese income taxes, *Pan-Asia* also revealed.

On October 2, *AP* reported from Washington that US State and Defense Department officials were working out their list of land, sea and air bases which America wants to retain in Japan. *AP* stated that the question of US military bases "is complicated by the fact that so long as the Korean war continues the US will require more facilities than it will need if and when peace is restored to the area of the Far East."

* * *

THIRTY million Japanese are living in the shadow of starvation and are dependent on food from the US. This statement was made recently by the Population Research Bureau, a private research organization, according to *AP*. A recent article in the *Far Eastern Survey* pointed out that the living standard in Japan in 1950 was only 74 percent of the 1934-1936 level. All over Japan prices have jumped far ahead of incomes. With the Japanese economy being geared by America to the Korean war the huge armament drive has succeeded in impoverishing more and more of the Japanese people.

Growing unrest in Japan has become more open. One of the most powerful labor unions in Japan, the All-Japan Government Communications Workers Unions, has openly opposed the "US-Japan Security Pact." In a national meeting in Tokyo in late September the union went on record to continue the struggle for better wages, to block the government's plan to fire its employees under the pretext of administrative reform, and to prevent the revision of the national service law.

The union also called for the securing of a stabilized economic life for workers, the nationalization of the postal administration and the rejection of so-called "labor-capital cooperation."

In view of the mounting opposition to Yoshida and his American masters, a Tokyo dispatch of *Reuter* affords an insight into future Japanese government plans. On October 12, *Reuter* stated: "Plans to combat possible labor unrest are high on the list of policies which Japan is working out in preparation for her complete independence, according to authoritative government sources here (Tokyo) .... The government is reported to be planning to use the National Police Reserve, the 75,000-man creation of the occupation, to deal with any repeated threat of large-scale labor trouble."

Reuter reported that labor unrest in Japan is anticipated unless the government can formulate effective policies to meet expected economic troubles. The news agency also declared that "the government is considering asking the Japanese Diet to prohibit general strikes by law."

The advancing uneasiness of the Yoshida government over "labor unrest" is tied in with the steady growth of the Japanese Communist Party and the increased militancy of Japanese labor. Testifying before a joint session of the Education and Maritime Industry Committees of the House of Councillors concerning the activities of Communists and their sympathizers, Attorney General Takeo Ohashi stated: the official membership of the Japanese Communist Party today is 50,000, but the actual figure is estimated to be from 70,000 to 80,000.

There are about "250,000 sympathizers and 650,000 'fellow travellers' besides them. The number of party members immediately after Japan's surrender was set at about 1,000," the attorney general reported.

* * *

JAPAN'S Zaibatsu, supposedly broken up under SCAP rule, is well on the way to restoration. On September 23, *Reuter* reported that four Japanese trading companies, once part of the giant Mitsubishi, announced that they would soon again re-amalgamate. The four companies will hold stockholders' meetings in November, and expect to start business with combined capital and administration early next year.

Reuter also reported that "Japanese financial circles state that many such 'remnant' companies, finding their limited capital and resources frustrating trading activity, are considering reforming into the original larger groups which were broken up by General MacArthur's headquarters."

Early in the US occupation of Japan, Mitsubishi and similar financial empires were branded as being responsible for Japanese aggression.

Letters from American POW's

Ever since the first American prisoners of war were taken, GI s in POW camps in Korea have been anxious to let worried parents, relatives, and friends know that they are safe and being cared for. They have asked Chinese correspondents to forward mail for them, they have signed group pleas and have made shortwave broadcasts urging an end to hostilities in Korea.

The *Review* prints excerpts from some of the more recent letters written by American POW's in Korea.

In an open letter to US citizens, Corporal R. Perry, Corporal M. I. Sanchez, Master Sergeant M. E. Jeffers, and PFC C. J. Batchlor state: "... Through our personal realization and suffering, we, the prisoners of war in Korea feel that this war does not concern us in the least. It did not threaten our boundaries or our security, yet the American forces have inflicted terrible destruction on the Korean people and thousands of our fellow-mates.

"We personally realize that the Korean people want peace with the world, and that they are fighting to secure their own independence, just as the American minutemen in the year 1776. We Americans who show great respect for this admirable trait, were sent to Korea, 5,000 miles away to prevent those who want their own freedom from securing it.

"Before harm comes to many more, we request that every American speak up and take action for attaining the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea.... Let the Korean people have their own freedom, their unification and their pursuit of happiness as you Americans in America enjoy and cherish today."

From a POW camp somewhere in North Korea, Fred Sarza, Jr. writes of the Chinese Volunteers: "When I was sent to Korea I didn't even know that such a place existed.... I thought the sweet name of 'police action' was the McCoy, but later on I found out that the name of police action was used to sidetrack the people of America. After being here they told us that North Koreans were attacking the south, and we were to stop this conflict before it spread into a third world war. The Advisory Group told us that as soon as we pushed the North Koreans across the 38th Parallel we would go home. But before we knew what was being done we were already on the Yalu River.

"Then the Chinese Volunteers' army came to the rescue of the Koreans, and they were supposed to have been the ones that kept us from going home sooner. So naturally I began to bear hatred and was hostile towards the Chinese.

"After the second day that I was captured the Volunteers took us to a temporary camp and we were given a good hot meal of rice and plenty of pork and after we finished they gave us cigarettes.

"We were ordered to move to a permanent POW camp and by this time I was getting to appreciate the way the Chinese guards were treating us on the march, and later when we arrived at our destination we were eating the same food the Chinese Volunteers were eating and we would receive cigarettes or tobacco the same day they received theirs. All this cast

Below: American POW's end up a meeting by singing "March of the World Democratic Youth."

Right: American POW's staging a mass demonstration in opposition to the US policy of continuing the Korean war, rearming Japan and occupying Taiwan.

Above: American, British and Turkish Peace Committee members photographed at a Peace Appeal Signature Meeting at one of the POW camps.

Above: Another view of the American POW's peace rally.

away the bad attitude and hatred that I once had."

Major Robert J. Farthing (0-1030975) wrote to his wife at the US Army Hospital in Fort Dix, New Jersey: "I've been a POW of the Chinese People's Volunteers since May 20. I'm in excellent health and have been treated very well by the Chinese. We get three meals a day of the same food received by the Chinese soldiers. Good medical treatment is available, but as yet I luckily haven't needed any.

"Please don't worry baby, I'm being well taken care of.... I hope and pray for a quick ending to the silly business and the withdrawal of the US troops who didn't have any business over here in the first place."

Corporal John L. Tyler (RA 15273053) wrote to Miss Pat Ann Wnek of 1826 4th Street, Moundsville, W. Virginia: ".... Honey, could you and Mom get together and write our Congressman and have him see what can be done about pulling our troops out of Korea. We have no business here, the Korean people can handle their own affairs.

"You should see what our planes have done, torn down practically every building and village and are killing a lot of innocent people, women and kids.... It is awful to see these sights. Don't get me wrong, I'm not turning soft, those are facts I've seen with my own two eyes, and it is wrong. Mr. Truman was wrong when he thinks our boys will die to make him richer along with the rest of his Wall Street warmongers.

"Well, Patty the sooner you people back home get busy and try to stop this war, the sooner we can get married and live a happy and peaceful life instead of having a money-making war."

* * *

WRITING on his experience since being a POW, **T. R. Sprouse** of Squad 30, 3rd Platoon, 4th Company, POW Camp Number 5 said: "Before we were captured we were told how cruel the POW's were treated. Well I can tell you since I've been a POW of the Chinese Volunteers and the Korean People's Army I have had good treatment.

"It all started on December 1, 1950 when a small group of us became POW's, and I'd like to say that when we laid down our weapons I wouldn't have given two cents for my life. They sat us down in a group and

Below: Turkish POW's staging a demonstration calling for peace in Korea.

Below: POW's signing the Peace Appeal.

tried to tell us that they were not going to hurt us.

"A few days later we were taken to a valley. All during the time there it was cold and we had wood details, and it made me sick to see how some of the men would fall out. It would take from one to two hours to form a detail. I would keep asking what would happen to them if we were falling out for the same detail in our own army? Well I can tell you: we would get what's called seven days of hard labor. But did we get any extra labor out of it? And that is just one of the few things that happened while we were there.

"Then we started for this camp where we now are. It was cold and miserable and I saw with my own eyes several times that the men who had the GI's couldn't button up their clothes because their hands were numb with the cold. The Chinese Volunteers would come by and button their clothing for them. I also saw them wake up in the night to make us as comfortable as possible . . .

"After we arrived here the Volunteers worked night and day to get things, such as coats, shoes, towels and soap, to improve our conditions. I have yet to see any one of them mistreat us in any way. And I believe that if we were POW's under some other people, such as the Japanese or Germans, and it took us so long to fall out for a detail as we do around here—well you wouldn't do it any more than once . . . It all adds up to the lenient policy of the Volunteers and Korean People s Army . . .

"We moved over to the 4th Company which I am in now. When we got over to this company it needed a lot of cleaning up. But did we work all day? No. Neither I nor anybody else ever pulled over two hours of work at one time and when you were working, any time you wanted to take a short break you could . . .

"Now our C.O. and the Chinese Volunteers Staff go out of their way to keep the men's morale high and also want us to hold discussions to improve our living. Besides all the above we have a two-hour rest period every afternoon . . . . I am very sure that if you were a POW under any other country you wouldn't get this kind of treatment."

What Makes Up a POW Hospital?

HERE in the hospital one finds a very pleasant and cheerful atmosphere which to a great extent is due to the personnel and staff of the establishment. Basically our conditions are due to several important factors and these we shall deal with here individually.

First let us take up the care given by the doctors. Not one dissenting voice will be heard in regard to this matter. All the doctors have more than once proven how competent and efficient they are. Along with these two qualities so important in a doctor's makeup must be added devotion to duty. These men are devoted to the task of saving human life. I have seen them toil from sun up until late at night fighting for a man's life. One of the finest tributes one can offer is to say that these men would make ideal "country doctors." I'm sure everyone will understand this term of praise.

Second in importance is the nursing care received here. From the date of my entrance the caliber of the nursing has been of the highest. Since the arrival of the Chinese Red Cross it has become even better. It is extremely difficult to look after people you cannot speak to but these girls have tried diligently to minister to the sick. Now it is the rainy season and one can truly appreciate the problems encountered by the nurses as they rush through the rain and the mud to treat the sick.

Thirdly I'd like to speak of living conditions. Originally the rooms here were dark, dreary and crowded. Today they are cleaned regularly, the crowded condition has been relieved and windows have been installed to permit more light and provide better ventilation. All in all, our living conditions have been improved by better than 100 percent.

Finally, but certainly not of the least importance, is the matter of food. Our food definitely has improved tremendously. Men who are unable to take regular food are given special rations and the sickest are now segregated and receive special supplemental feedings. Every consideration is accorded in the matter of food in order to ensure an adequate number of calories for all of us.

These four factors are basically what make up one's life in a hospital. Of course medical supplies are of great importance and I can assure you that medical facilities used for us here are excellent. Penicillin and streptomycin are not mere words, they are articles which are used.

All of this serves to make up a very efficient hospital with an equally capable staff of doctors and nurses. Here a man is given every chance in the world to live so that when the all-important peace comes he will be safely sent on his way home.

Charles B. Schlicter,
POW Camp Number 5

CHINA NOTES

Comment on A-Bomb

THE Chinese press devoted much comment to Stalin's October 6 statement to a *Pravda* correspondent on the atomic bomb. Both the press and the people of China see the Soviet Union's possession of the atom bomb as dealing a serious blow to Washington's war plans and a great factor for world peace.

The fortnightly *World Culture* in its October 13 issue stated: "Up till now, the warmongers of American imperialism have been clamoring for use of the atom bomb in the Korean war. This kind of clamor does not frighten the Chinese and Korean people, because we know that although the atom bomb is a criminal weapon which kills many innocent people, it is not one that decides the issue in war.

"Furthermore," the editorial emphasizes, "we know that the secret of atomic energy is no longer the monopoly of the US. One of the most important reasons why the American imperialists do not dare to use the atom bomb is because they know that the world camp of peace and democracy also has the atom bomb. Stalin's talk this time has smashed the scheme of the American-British aggressive bloc for using the atomic bomb to carry out their threats and blackmail . . ."

In a joint statement the All-China Federation of Societies of Natural Sciences and the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge said that Stalin's statement "guaranteed security to the peace-loving people of the world, showed them the victorious path toward lasting peace, and strengthened their detemination to defend world peace . . . now we understand more clearly that only when we ourselves have the atomic weapon, and are fully prepared, is it possible for the frenzied warmongers to listen to our just and reasonable proposals and give up their atomic militarism and their schemes of dominating the world and enslaving mankind."

Cooperatives Expand

COOPERATIVES in East China continue to expand rapidly. According to figures up to the end of July, the following cooperatives have been set up: one main cooperative for the East China administrative area; eight federations of cooperatives, or general cooperatives on a provincial or municipal level; 34 general cooperatives and eight offices on a sub-regional level; 341 cooperatives on a county level and 11,205 basic cooperatives. The total membership in East China cooperatives is 16,988,806, or 13 percent of the total population of the area.

Up to the end of September, some 400,000 tons of beancakes to be used as fertilizer were supplied by East China cooperatives to their members, plus another 26,500 tons of chemical fertilizers and 350,000 tons of foodstuffs.

The cooperatives also bought cotton, hemp, tobacco, tea, silk, wheat, rice and other farm staples on behalf of the government.

According to a *Hsinhua* story dated October 13, total membership in cooperatives throughout China is now more than 50,000,000.

Railway Roundup

ONE of the many results of the rapid progress made in China's railways since liberation has been the exchange of much needed goods between formerly separated areas.

In China today fresh sea food is eaten in inland towns. Meat and eggs from the Northeast are sold in Shanghai and markets farther south —more than 600 miles away. In return, Shanghai sends manufactured necessities to the peasants in the Northeast. People in North and Northeast China can now have bananas from far-off Kwangtung in south China, while nomads in the Northwest border regions can drink tea from Central China.

In the first eight months of 1951 a total of 400,000 tons of coal were shipped from the north by rail to Shanghai to power the factories. Hundreds of thousands of tons of cement, steel and gravel also have been transported by train to the gigantic water control projects on the Huai River.

This year saw more than 220,000 tons of raw cotton reach the textile centers in the coastal cities and 700,000 tons of bean cakes have been supplied from the Northeast to the peasants in other parts of the country. As a result of a large-scale reshuffling of the country's grain by rail, the coastal areas no longer rely on imported food. For the first time in over a century China is exporting surplus rice.

Since liberation all of China's nearly 15,000 miles of railway lines on the Chinese mainland and Hainan island have been open to traffic. By the end of this year 420 miles of new lines, including two arteries in the Northwest and

Southwest will be completed. Never before has China added so many miles of track in a single year.

Transport targets for the first half of 1951 have been fulfilled ahead of schedule and the total volume of freight carried in this period, in terms of ton miles, was 50 percent over that for the correspondiong period in 1950. Rail workers have launched a campaign to "carry more and run faster."

Except for a few luxury items, freight rates are in general lower than the pre-war level. Important agricultural products, industrial equipment and raw materials benefit by low freight charges. Rates for coal, salt, grain and cotton are one-third of those in 1937, just before the Japanese War. There are special discounts for 24 kinds of export goods, including tea, tung oil, egg products, wool and silk.

Passenger trains are faster and more comfortable than before liberation. Cars are neat and clean and on time. On some lines there are special cars for children and their mothers. The Shanghai-Canton express has shortened the time of the 1,225-mile trip by 13 hours and 47 minutes since the beginning of 1950. Under its new winter schedule, a further cut of three hours and 45 minutes is planned.

Heavy Industry Grows

CHINA'S principal heavy industries showed a 44 percent increase for the first half of 1951 in comparison with the same period in 1950. The rapid restoration and development of the nation's heavy industry in the past two years laid the foundation for this achievement.

Productivity in state-owned mines and plants has risen greatly as a result of the restoration to full operation of facilities damaged or unused during the war years. In two state plants near Peking, industrial output is now two to three times higher than in the days of Japanese and Kuomintang rule.

In 1950 the total value of 21 principal products of heavy industry was two ond one-quarter times that of 1949. This included steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, electricity and machine tools. Output in some plants this year has already topped the highest record production of past years. Last year's pig iron production in one steel mill was 79.5 percent above the pre-liberation peak. This year's output is scheduled to increase by 300 percent. Output in one cement factory will be 248 percent higher than any previous year.

To meet the needs of the nation's gigantic

First Train out of Chungking

Planned since the early days of this century, the Chungking-Chengtu Railway is now well on the way to becoming a reality, only some two years after the area's liberation. Picture on left shows a section of the track between Chungking and Yangchuan, the first stage of the line to be completed. Photo at right shows the first train leaving Chungking when the Chungking-Yangchuan section was opened to regular traffic on September 1 of this year.

construction task in industry, communications and water conservancy, industrial output has gone up greatly in the past two years. Many items never before produced in China are now being turned out.

Along with the upward trend in production for heavy industry has been the lowering of many prices as a result of increased production. For example, the price of cement dropped by 30 percent last year.

Commodity prices have remained stable throughout the past year while individual purchasing power has risen by an overall average of 30 percent, according to a *Hsinhua* Peking story on October 3.

Afforestation Program

CHINA'S afforestation program for this year, 85 percent completed by the beginning of October, already shows a 40 percent increase over the 1950 program and represents a major advance in plans to increase the nation's long-depleted forest areas.

Shelter belts against wind, floods and sandstorms were planted over an extensive area in western Honan and Hopei provinces as well as in the Northeast province of Liaosi. Similar projects have been undertaken in parts of the Northwest, North and Central-South China this year. All projects are designed to increase and protect areas under cultivation.

Two major menaces to China's forests—fire and unplanned timber felling — are being put under control. Forest fires were reduced by 35 percent in 1950 in comparison with 1949. Wanton felling, common in pre-liberated China, has been definitely checked.

Another phase in the new forestry work is improving the methods of felling timber. It is now estimated that an additional 700,000 cubic meters of timber from the nation's principal forests in Northeast China and Inner Mongolia will be made available annually. This will be a result of the increased working efficiency of the lumbermen.

In order to build up the nation's forests and lumber industry, the government has set up many short-term schools to train forestry experts. In addition, the forestry departments in colleges and universities have been expanded.

During 1950 more than 123,000 hectares of land were afforested, and individual peasants planted an additional 300,000,000 trees. During the past two years more than 520,000 hectares of timber stands have been enclosed in order to increase the nation's existing forests. Surveys of nearly 5,500,000 hectares in important forest areas have been made this year, and are expected to provide the basis for reforestation and planned logging on an even greater scale.

Tibetans Welcome PLA

VANGUARD units of the People's Liberation Army, on their way to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, have received a hearty welcome all along the way from both Tibetan laymen and monks, *Hsinhua* reported from Lhasa on October 11.

In the larger centers such as Kiali, Taichao, Mochukungka, and Tehching, reception parties were held to welcome the PLA. In Taichao, Tibetan men and women, as well as troops of the Tibetan 4th regiment, performed local dances in the PLA's honor. Representatives of the Tibetan monks presented gifts to the PLA.

A month ago, to facilitate the advance of the PLA, Tibetans living between the east and west Tanta hills completed repairs on eight bridges which were damaged by a fast flowing river. The people of Mochukungka helped repair 10 miles of road in order to aid the PLA advance to Lhasa.

In Sichang, which has long been liberated by the PLA, Tibetans there concentrated thousands of work oxen and horses to transport large quantities of firewood, butter and horse fodder to various transport centers for the use of the PLA.

One More KMT Inflation

FROM Chiang Kai-shek's American-protected lair on Taiwan came news of the Kuomintang up to its old tricks. Creators of an inflation which attained astronomical heights on the China mainland before they were driven out, the KMT's story from Taiwan was an old refrain.

On October 16, *Agence France Press* reported from Taiwan that an "important move" is expected shortly in order to stabilize the Taiwan dollar, "which has shown a strong tendency to depreciate during the last two weeks and is being traded in blackmarket deals at only about half of the official rate."

Looking around for a scapegoat, Chiang has put the the finger on Hsu Pai-yuan, present governor of the Bank of Taiwan and concurrently the president of the Central Bank. According to *AFP*, Hsu is considered by "Chinese financial experts as being one of those chiefly responsible for the decline of the Taiwan currency.

"As governor of the Bank of Taiwan, Hsu is said to have granted large loans to government-owned enterprises and civilian firms, thus greatly increasing the note circulation," *AFP* reported.

Coal Production Hits New High

Huainan coal miners, using new equipment and working methods, are rapidly setting and breaking production records. Miners' livelihood rises sharply.

DURING the past half year, new China's coal production has repeatedly made and broken new records. The highest production of the whole country has been reached at the Huainan Coal Mine, where production at the working face is now 11.851 tons. This simple figure represents an increase of more than 10 times over production a year ago.

The basic reason for this rapid progress is that the workers, freed from imperialist domination, adopted new working methods. The safety conditions were improved and with a higher standard of living, they have been able to work much more efficiently.

Life Was "Cheap"

For decades, imperialist and Kuomintang bureaucrats' exploitation resulted in criminal waste of "cheap" miners' lives and of coal. The efficiency of the old method in getting out the available coal was only from 30 to 50 percent, which meant that for every 1,000,000 tons of coal produced, from 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 tons of coal were needlessly left deep underground.

The old exploitation forced workers to labor with inefficient, backbreaking, dangerous methods and sacrificed hundreds of lives in "accidents" which could have been prevented. The miners had to use the hand-drill, for example, bent double all day; while some even had to carry baskets of coal from the face in their arms.

Ventilation was insufficient, the air was bad and it was so hot in the pits that the miners could hardly stand it even though they worked naked. Disasters threatened on every hand, and cave-ins, flooding and explosions took a high toll of lives. The men worried the whole time for fear they would not come up again. And the feudal contractors, the bosses, in order to get the highest output and biggest profits possible, forced the miners to work in the most dangerous places, with the result that there was an average of one death for every 30,000 tons of coal produced.

The only way the miners could be liberated from these old and dangerous production methods was by reforming them; but before the miners could reform their working methods, they had to go through a difficult ideological struggle, to understand why the old methods were bad, to reject them, and to learn the new.

Last January, Soviet technical experts came to the Huainan Mine to introduce the experiences of the Soviet Union's new coal mining method and to give suggestions for the reformation of the outdated Huainan method. But at that time, some of the technicians at the Huainan Mine were self-satisfied and afraid to try the new.

However, the Fuel Ministry of the Central People's Government urged the reforms and sent representatives to the mine to help start the new method.

Startling Results

The results of the trial by the "July First Group" showed that the new method is up to 85 percent more efficient than the old, while at the working face the new method is four times more efficient. Furthermore, the cost of production was lowered by 44 percent, there were no serious injuries or deaths, and new record-breakers appeared.

The miners' school and the surface project group absorbed those miners who were temporarily not working underground, and they were given the chance to study or to work until they would be needed at the face again.

At the new working face, the miners are supplied with cool air by a new forced-draught system. The coal is brought from the face by the smooth board or electric system, instead of the old method by which two miners carried a basket out. A new high-speed cage is used, new sprays were introduced to keep down the dust, and new tools are used to insure the safety of the men at the face.

Enthusiastic Response

A long stride has been taken forward by the introduction of the compressed air drill, replacing the crude hand drill. When the hand drill was used, coal output per day was only 30 to 40 tons, but now, with the air drill, one shift alone has achieved a record output of more than 200 tons.

The employment of the new mining method has been followed by a series of other changes involving the raising of the mechanical standard, the reorganization of labor, improvements in the working method, and a change in the wage and cost system.

Liberated from the old methods, the miners have enthusiastically accepted the new.

This was shown when the new method was started in the Hsinchuangtse Square of the mine. The Youth Corps called on the young miners to participate wholeheartedly in learning the new technique, and immediately the number of applicants exceeded requirements.

Some of those accepted were originally the heads of production teams or had held other important positions, but in order to learn the new method, they took lower jobs and wages without complaint. These young miners studied hard and later on most of them became expert air drillers.

Chen Yu-hua, for example, is a young driller, 22 years old. Only a short time ago, no one would have believed that this young miner, who held only an

unimportant job, would produce seven trucks of coal in four hours and 45 minutes. He joined the new coal mining method group at the beginning, shoveling coal for the driller.

He worked hard, became a famous shoveler, and later on became a model worker, first class, winning many prizes.

After the new mining method came into wider use, Chen Yu-huo was promoted to driller. He worked even harder, and even at mealtimes he thought of ways to improve his work. He broke three records, one after another, and led the campaign. On February 25 he united the miners of his team and chalked up the high record of 250 tons of coal.

He was welcomed at the mine head by the manager, chief engineer, and chairman of the union. His mother was so happy that she had tears in her eyes as she said, "Your father worked his whole life in the mine but he could never have made the success you have."

Like Chen Yu-hua, the other young miners of the new coal mining method group worked enthusiastically. With the new training, the original 20 unskilled air drillers have now grown to more than a hundred skilled workers, and their number is still increasing. They are encouraged to work hard by the newspaper and magazine accounts of model workers of other cities. Their own photographs and life stories were carried in the papers, and some went to meetings or broadcast over the radio in Shantung, Shanghai and Peking. Others were elected model worker representatives and went to see Chairman Mao.

Meeting Difficulties

Difficulties were encountered during the early stage of the new method, but many of them were overcome by the miners' enthusiasm and determination. For example, the Kuo Ch'ing Group was trying the method toward the end of last year, when they found the two-foot coal seam thinning to only six inches.

Some technicians suggested it would be better to give up the estimated 800 tons of coal in the thin seam, and change to another face. But the miners were determined to get the coal.

Under the leadership of the engineer, the miners began their technical campaign. Some drillers had to work in galleries so small there was barely enough room to squeeze their bodies through; at times they had to press the drill with their feet. In the folded strata, the workers found it difficult to fix pit props according to standard, but they managed it. With such a fighting spirit, they learned how to overcome all handicaps, and finally passed through the 10 foot thin seam and at the same time improved their own skill.

Of this group, 21 were elected model workers and eight had the honor of joining the Communist Party. In April, emulating the Soviet Union's advanced technique, they developed the 80-foot working face, 30 feet longer than the usual 50-foot face. And on April 26, the Kuo Ch'ing Group collectively broke the nation's record of 11.851 tons.

Exploitation Ended

A very important factor in the new trend is the elimination of exploitation.

The old feudal contractor system was abolished in the Huainan Mine when the trial of the new mining method began. All the feudal contractors, who fastened onto the miners and cruelly exploited them, have been ousted from their "thrones," while 1,226 miners have been promoted to higher positions, including heads of productive teams, technicians, heads of departments, and managers.

At the mine, a new building can be seen in the workers' residential district, standing near a dilapidated straw hut. The new structure is the workers' dormitory, the "Model Worker Building," with 36,000 square feet of floor space. The straw hut is kept as a kind of historical exhibition—in the past, all miners lived in these miserable huts. When it rained the miners huddled inside, with mats over their heads to protect themselves from the water that leaked through the roofs. Their only sleeping place was a mat on the damp ground.

In addition to the dormitory, a workers' hospital and a sanitorium have also been built, at a cost of ¥14,000,000,000.

The miners also have their own drama troupe, newspaper, broadcasting station, club library, cinema, and school for their children. A new culture has begun to flourish in this rich soil.

In a letter to Chairman Mao, Feng Hsu-jan, who participated in the National Conference of Model Workers' Representatives, said, "In the past, I had only a worn-out padded suit and one torn coverlet. I lived in a straw hut with 200 others. We got so hungry we decided that each two persons would use one coverlet and sell the other to buy food. At night, we slept huddled together for warmth. Life was really very hard.

"Now things are quite different from the past. I live in a two and a half room house supplied by the mine. On the table is the radio given me as a prize by the General Labor Union. I always listen to current events, and my neighbors often come to listen to the news too. Your picture, Chairman Mao, hangs on the wall. Since I came back from Peking I married Ch'iu Ying...."

Changed Attitudes

Following the change in their lives, the miners' knowledge has also begun to change. Formerly, the feudal contractors built a temple to the "Mine God," and every year they made the miners go there to bow down and offer sacrifices, praying to the god to protect them from death down in the mine. In this way the contractors fooled the miners and tried to put their own crime of killing people on to the "Mine God." Now the miners realize this; after

they got rid of the contractors, they destroyed the temple.

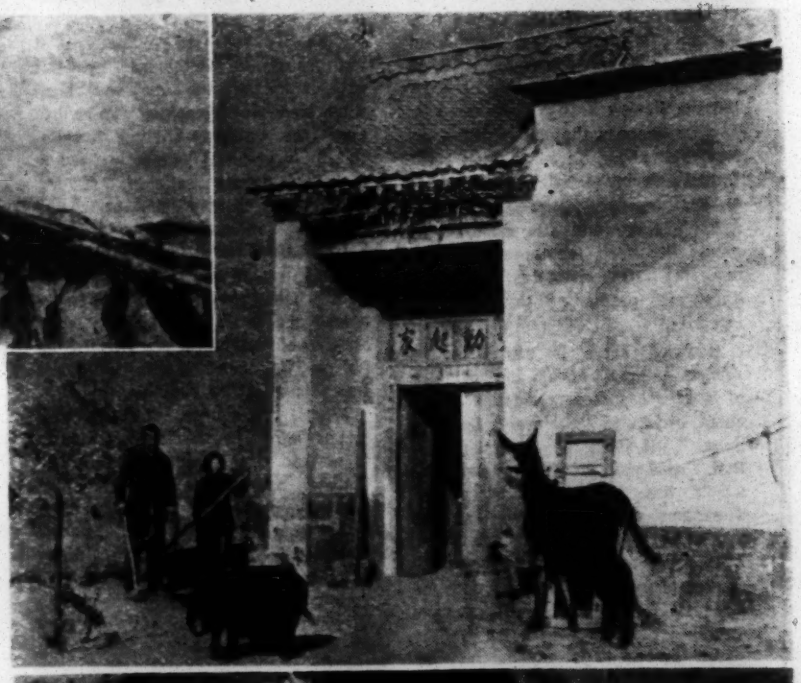
It used to be very difficult for a miner to marry; most miners were single, owing to the contempt in which their work was held and the poverty of their lives. Organized prostitution flourished nearby.

The now famous driller Li Tao-ping, for example, wanted to marry a girl, and arrangements were proceeding satisfactorily when they were broken off by the girl's uncle. He objected to the match, saying to her, "Farmers have their land to depend on, and the businessmen have their trade; but what can you expect from marriage with this black fellow?"

Later, Li Tao-ping became an expert driller, was elected a model worker and the Shanghai papers carried his picture. He was honored by everyone. When friends came to arrange his marriage, he made a stipulation that his wife must join the women's learning class. Now he lives in the Model Workers' Building and will be married soon.

It is certain that these miners, part of the great constructive force building new China's future, will continue to improve their technique and set ever higher records. The "11.851 Ton Record" is only the first step.

Li Shun-Ta—China's Model Farmer



Following land reform, in which the land is divided among the tillers, farm production has risen steadily. However, as individual work sets a limit on production, the next step is the forming of mutual aid teams. The most famous mutual aid team leader is Li Shun-ta whose production records are known to farmers all over China. A landless refugee from famine who settled in a poor area of Shansi province 25 years ago, Li is today a model farmer, a hero of the people.

★

Top left: Li Shun-ta at work in the fields.

Top right: The new home which Li-Shun-ta's family has recently built.

Lower right: Li Shun-ta speaking at a discussion forum held by members of his mutual aid team.

Writer Replies to Critic

Sidney Shapiro

The August 1951 issue of the Review carried an article entitled "Chinese Volunteers in Korea," which was written by Mr. Shapiro, an American living in Peking. The article was based on conversations the writer had with a group of Chinese friends who had paid a visit to Korea. An American friend has since written him, taking sharp issue with the article. We are herewith publishing his reply to his critic-friend.

September 22, 1951

Dear R,

Your letter of September 3 makes it all too plain that we are separated by much more than the Pacific Ocean and nearly five years. You state no facts, but merely make assumptions and then denounce me on the basis of them. According to you, I have become "bigoted" as a result of "propaganda." Apparently, it is all inspired by the article which I wrote for the Review.

It so happens that all of the "propaganda" about Korea is true. What I quote in my article I heard from a few ordinary people who were actually there and saw most of the events described themselves. I knew several of the delegates personally. They are people of unquestionable integrity.

However, there is plenty in the American press about the savagery of the UN forces against civilians, about orders to "kill everything that moves." It is in the American press that I read most of the "propaganda" which has conditioned my views. The same source is adequate to let you know who wants war and why. Read how "peace scares" depress the market, how the war is "good for business." It's all quite cynically open.

But before I go any further, let me put you straight. The ones I'm "bigoted" against are the few hundred fat bastards—the monopolists, bankers, investment brokers—who infest and control the government. I hate them just as much for making killers and corpses out of American youngsters and crushing all that is fine and decent in the United States, as I do for their greedy clutching of anything they can squeeze money out of abroad and their ruthless disregard of the interests of foreign lands.

This same gang of itchy palms is letting out of jail nazis and Japanese of the most vicious criminal types—madmen who led and directed the unspeakable torture and slaughter of millions—putting them right back into the high positions they held a few years ago. I don't want your son, or the son of any other American to fight in the legions of such monsters. They have no common cause with us and never will have.

Yet the men who rule America are trying to convince the people that it is necessary to take the bloody hands of the spawn of Hitler and Tojo. And the reason?—"Soviet Imperialism."

China is supposed to be one of the countries victimized by this bogey. Incidentally, do you know what kind of "democracy" China had under the American-financed Kuomintang? I saw KMT China, I lived in it. The people suffered, starved. They were cheated and persecuted by their landlords and compradore bosses; they were treated like dirt by their foreign imperialist "masters." Finally, they freed themselves after a long and terrible struggle—in spite of the billions America lavished on Chiang Kai-shek. Now the Soviet Union is allegedly exploiting them.

What a clumsy, bitter, sour grapes lie! The standard of living in China has risen like a meteor. The Chinese people are healthy, have great opportunity for education, write and discuss their opinions freely—all these things I see daily with my own eyes. Compare this with conditions in the Philippines, in Western Germany, in Italy, in any of the countries being "aided" by the US.

There are some people here from the Soviet Union, and I've seen them, too—hard working technicians who are helping the Chinese with their engineering and construction projects. Major imports from the Soviet Union are machines and machine tools. No nylons, no cigarettes, no luxuries—not one item which competes with any Chinese field of industrial or agricultural production. Compare this with the "Marshall Aid" countries. Major Chinese exports to the Soviet Union are surplus items like tea and soy beans. Where is the imperialism, the exploitation?

The same big money crowd in America who built up samurai Japan, nazi Germany and fascist Italy are trying to do it again. Why, you ask? To protect their interests, interests which existed before World War II and which increased enormously when they came in as conquerors and bought up cheap. With puppets taking orders from Wall Street it's easy to set up war machines and make them buy your munitions, all your junk unsaleable at home, make labor "stay in its place" so that you can pay it pittances in your foreign factories, milk the countries of their natural resources.

The very existence of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies endanger this monopolist empire. People in the American satellite nations look across their borders and see how workers live, and govern themselves in socialist economies, and they become restive. They hear of the peaceful foreign policies and proposals, and they wonder what they are supposed to die for. That's what frightens the bankers and the bondholders. Their investments are at stake—bring on the atom bomb and the 'teen-age soldiers! Trot out the old "red menace" herring!

That gag was a phony 20 years ago, and it's just as phony today. Coupling it with the resurrection of war criminals threatens everything and everyone I hold dear—in America as well as in China. I must speak out.

I am not doing so for what you sneeringly refer to as a "noble cause," but only out of common decency. If stating my opinions makes it more dangerous for me to return to a reactionary USA I can only hope that the American people will create a real democracy soon. I have faith that they will. I feel badly about this enforced separation from Mom, whom I love very much, but I'm doing what I must—for her grandchildren, on both sides of the Pacific, and for all the kids of the world.

There is no way to divorce your personal emotional life from world affairs. Burying your head in the sand is no use. Read even the Times, the Tribune, Newsweek—anything; but analyze, think. Don't be afraid. The people who want peace are a tremendous majority—in America too. They're going to win.

Yours,
SID

Helping Private Enterprise in Shanghai

Hu Tao-chieh

UNDER the people's democracy of new China private enterprise is encouraged. This is in sharp contrast with the old days when a comparative handful of foreign concerns and Kuomintang bureaucrats in business virtually monopolized the scene and deliberately prevented the normal development of the nation's industry and commerce.

One aspect of the aid rendered to private enterprise can be seen from the work of the Industrial and Commercial Association of Shanghai. The association, roughly the equivalent to any big city's Chamber of Commerce, is an overall organization of private industrial and commercial enterprises which has played a vital role in the reform and regeneration of the city's economy since liberation.

The association has been significantly successful in strengthening solidarity among industrial and commercial concerns, in helping the government implement its economic and financial measures, and in tackling and solving numerous problems which have confonted Shanghai's business.

The association was founded in September 1949 on the basis of a proposal made by representatives from industrial and commercial circles attending the First Conference of the Shanghai People's Representatives of All Circles.

Guilds Regrouped

Its first task was to regroup Shanghai's 350 industrial and commercial guilds, of which only 30 percent of the city's 130,000 industrial and commercial establishments were members. Each guild was an association of the owners or managers of a factory or concern in one line of business.

Most of the old guilds were shot through with a compradore and feudalistic outlook and were directly dominated by reactionary elements or else by men closely connected with the KMT. Before liberation it was impossible for the guilds properly to serve legitimate private enterprise.

Run on the KMT pattern, the directors were elected through "influence" or outright graft and made decisions themselves without consulting the membership. In complete disregard of the rank and file members, the old directors used the guilds in their maneuvering for personal benefits. A common practice saw guild directors wax wealthy through the allocation of different kinds of essential raw materials, such as petroleum, which they wangled from a corrupt KMT officialdom.

New Members

The first step in the reorganization of the city's industrial and commercial guilds was taken by ousting the corrupt and incorrigible minority and encouraging active participation by other members, and by enlarging representation on guild committees. As a result, the Industrial and Commercial Association, with the support of most of Shanghai's industrialists and merchants, was able to complete successfully the reorganization of the old guilds and to double the membership over pre-liberation days.

The duplicate guilds of the same trade were amalgamated. A notable example was the consolidation of the Bankers' Association, the Association of Native Banks, and the guilds of the various trust companies, which were all engaged in banking. The new Bankers' Association has pushed the adoption of the now popular joint-operation system among its member banks, thus greatly strengthening their credit standing, attaining better utilization of funds, and cutting down on unnecessary competition and expenses.

As an overall organ of each trade, the guild handles various matters pertaining to the entire trade such as taxation and the mapping out of production plans.

In its initial stage the association was not completely successful in regrouping the old guilds. Old traditions carried over from KMT days, plus an incorrect understanding of government policy towards private business on the part of some businessmen, added to the problems of the association.

In the choice of members for the new guild committees the association had difficulty in producing a name list which was acceptable to everyone. There was a traditional disharmony between the larger and smaller firms, and the latter, fearful of the large firms controlling the guilds, were not willing to cooperate. At the same time, the larger outfits were fearful that the smaller ones would gain control of the majority of the votes and try to run the association. It was only after months of discussion and hard work, as well as careful study on the part of the businessmen, that the regrouping of the guilds was satisfactorily concluded.

Better Relations

The association has devoted great effort to bettering relations between the government and private enterprises and between labor and capital. It has also been concerned with smoothing out the problems of production and distribution.

Early in 1950 Shanghai's industry and commerce, which had been foundering in the quicksand of wild inflation and speculation under the KMT, was in the midst of a serious recession. This was partially due to the deflation which followed the end of the 13-year

inflation, resulting in a speedy evaporation of the artificial purchasing power which had been a feature of the inflation. American-inspired bombings and the KMT "blockade" also added to the city's difficulties.

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, the government rendered all possible assistance to private enterprises. Through the Industrial and Commercial Association the government placed orders with private firms, entrusted private enterprises with processing contracts, bought up their products and extended loans.

Much time and energy has been expended by the association to improve labor-capital relations in the city's private enterprises. Following the principle of benefiting both labor and capital as outlined by the Common Program, and based on a careful study of the actual situation and factors involved, the association has solved many labor-management disputes to the satisfaction of both sides.

Labor Relations

Labor-Capital Consultative Committees have been organized on a wide scale in many branches of production. These committees have served to build mutual consideration between labor and management, and the workers have reacted by improving their efficiency.

A balance between production and marketing also has been one of the tasks of the association. In coordination with other industrial and commercial bodies, the association has helped industry to carry out production plans made at nation-wide conferences of industry, thus curbing tendencies toward anarchy in production and marketing.

In addition, the association has helped to introduce a joint-operation system among many trades which in turn has increased the community of interest of firms in the same line. The joint-operation system has aided in eradicating blind competition, economized on operating costs, and has facilitated the purchase of raw materials for the firms operating jointly.

The association, in early 1950, also promoted the sales of Victory Bonds which Shanghai businessmen bought to the amount of 21,600,000 shares, which was more than 20 percent of the national target. Considering the difficulties besetting Shanghai in that period this was a more than noteworthy feat.

Shanghai had long been a

Far Away Winds and

Pei Fang

Far away winds and winds the Peach River;
Its waves ever sparkle and resound.
And to the south lies the Beach of San Kai,
Wherein my humble abode is found.

The river is our own country's river,
The beach is our own country's beach,
Where were born grandad and dad. Its water
I had drunk, and rowed on the Peach.

The river then enchanted me when I was young,
And on its bank I used to roam.
There I'd swim and duck beneath the water,
And bundles of lotus I'd take home.

Sometimes with grandad and sister I went
To sit beside the Peach with joy.
I'd count the passing boats of the fishermen,
And grandad's tales did I enjoy.

Nigh the Peach many peach trees were planted,
And lines of willows grew thereby.
A lovely green shade the willows would make;
With the sunshine the peach blooms would vie.

The water was so pure, the fish so gay!
The reeds in blossom, white and fair!
How high they'd be heaped, while cropped in winter!
How long the river, while lying bare!

When farm work was scarce, we would make reed-mats:
Men and women, all on the strand.
"Year of Plenty" would then be knitted in
To show the young wives' skilful hand.

Year in, year out, each month we wrought and wrought.
Hills of mats piled up, and hills more!
Though every season the freighters were busy,
Yet plenty were our mats in store.

And on each side stretched miles of fertile ground,
Where the crimson millet-spikes did glow;
The flowering cotton fields would make a white world;
And numerous corn-ears bent low.

I could not but admire this lovely scene,
As before me did it appear.
Why should then, in the year 1937,
Come the Japs our homeland to smear!

Our cottages were thus burnt to ashes,
For brutal pillagers were they.
Here no fishermen's boats were seen but smashed,
A dirty drain, the Peach then lay.

stronghold of imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism. In order thoroughly to do away with the heritage left by foreign control and the graft, corruption, and cut-throat ideology of the KMT, the city's industrialists and merchants needed to have a clear understanding of the policies of the people's government.

From its beginning, the association arranged programs consisting of speeches, special forums and discussions which dealt with government policies, laws, regulations and current events. Government economic and financial policies were discussed in great detail.

As a result of the forums and study meetings business circles have come to understand the important role that private enterprise can play in building a new China. Unfounded fear of the government and initial doubts as to the future of private enterprise were dispelled and for the first time, after decades of fear and hesitation, private businessmen have confidence in their government.

Epic making in the history of Shanghai's business circles was the mammoth parade held last December when more than 150,000 businessmen demonstrated their support of the people's government.

Patriotic Compacts

Under the leadership of the association, almost all of the city's 275 trades have signed patriotic compacts pledging to increase production, step up quality, reduce waste, reform the old business system, stabilize prices and make prompt and full payment of taxes.

More recently, in response to the call of the Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea Committee, Shanghai's industrialists and merchants have pledged 270 airplanes in the drive to buy planes and heavy weapons for the Chinese volunteers in Korea. The huge sum involved will in no way hinder normal development of production and trade as funds for contributions will come largely from extra earnings made by stepping up production and cutting expenditures.

Freed from oppression of foreign imperialists, KMT bureaucratic capitalists and feudal elements, Shanghai's business circles, after overcoming initial handicaps, are now well on the road to rehabilitation and development. There is no doubt that this success is in great part due to the service rendered by the Industrial and Commercial Association.

...nd Winds the Peach River

...i Fang (北方)

In that year the willow trees were sawed down,
Nigh the Peach, their green shade was gone.
The dainty millet-stalks were cut off too,
And waste was laid our field of corn.

'Twas in that same year of sorrow and woe,
Beneath their bayonet grandad died;
Sister was raped, as she went a-fishing;
No more on the bank would I stride.

But rifles and spades we took to fight our foe,
The sons of the Peach would ne'er yield.
Into guerilla bands we gathered ourselves
To follow the Eighth Route a-field.

For ten years or more we had fought and fought,
The Japs were driven off our home strand;
So were Chiang Kai-shek and the gangsters he led;
Then we took to reform our land.

And now, the stone castles are roofing the poor!
In the fertile ground we've a share!
The cows, the sheep, all we can call our own,
So the chickens and swine herded there!

What a new era, and what a joyous throng!
Here drums are beaten, there songs are sung,
Songs that have rent the sky and shaken the earth,
And made the old merry as the young.

The land is our land, the day is our day.
Here the tractors rattle to and fro,
There the steamboats, laden with our own products,
Are sweeping down the ceaseless flow.

Here on the beach a power-station was built
To make the night as bright as May.
'Tis Chairman Mao that brings us light and song,
And thus we are having our day.

Far away winds and winds the Peach River,
Its waves ever sparkle and resound.
And to the south lies the Beach of San Kai.
Wherein my humble abode is found.

The river is our own country's river;
The beach is our own country's beach.
As for the imperialists blood-stained claws,
We'll cut them off, if here they'll reach.

— from "People's Poetry," August 1951

Translated by Eugene Chu (朱有琛)

Shanghai's New Police Force

Formerly characterized by corruption and brutality, Shanghai's police force is a striking example of the changed situation since liberation.

A SMALL incident recently witnessed on Nanking Road illustrates the changed attitude of Shanghai's police since liberation. The driver of a delivery truck dropped one of his keys in getting out of his vehicle and a policeman standing nearby walked over, picked it up and handed it back to him.

Before liberation it would have been quite beyond the "dignity" or "face" of a policeman to pick up anything for a passer-by or in any other way be helpful to the public. Today, the police are the servants of the public rather than their oppressors.

Shanghai's police have perhaps undergone a much greater change than have the police in other cities of the country. Shanghai's notorious reputation as the "paradise of adventurers" was well-deserved, even right up to liberation. The police in the days of foreign rule, as well as under the corrupt Kuomintang regime, played no small part in contributing to the city's unsavory reputation.

Racial Prejudice Utilized

Imperialism always utilizes national or racial prejudices to enhance its control of a subject people, and so in Shanghai bearded Sikhs, imported from British India, made up a large portion of the Settlement's police force. Their living habits and religion, as well as deliberately fostered antagonisms, effectively isolated them from the Chinese public. Discord between the Chinese and the Sikh policemen was ensured by the British who treated the latter much better than Chinese police force members with regard to pay, uniforms, etc. The French used Annamites brought here from Indo-China in a similar manner.

Even the Chinese police were selected with a view to fostering regional antagonism. The majority of the Chinese police were northerners, from Shantung and Hopei provinces, whose dialect and temperament differed greatly from that of the people of Shanghai.

The colonial setup of the Shanghai police force was directed at the top by foreigners, mostly Britishers. The commissioner was almost invariably an ex-Indian Army officer, the theory being that such a man would be experienced in handling "natives."

Because of the colonial's contempt for "natives" and the resulting assumption that any foreigner was inherently superior to them, recruits for the foreign members of the force were not hard to find. These generally came from the ranks of ex-soldiers, men who had to leave their own countries for different reasons, stranded seamen and the wave of White Russians which swept into China after the October Revolution.

Such foreigners, covered with the badge of the law, found themselves in an environment that did not impose many of the moral restraints to which they were accustomed at home. Thus, instead of setting an example to the Chinese, whom the foreigners accused of being "naturally corruptible," these foreign policemen increased their already substantial income by various devices ranging from "protection fees" for brothels and gambling houses to a few cents extorted from a rickshaw puller.

The discrimination between Indian and Chinese policemen in the Settlement and their foreign superiors went further than pay, uniforms and housing. Chinese were considered "incapable" of handling large caliber pistols issued to foreign policemen and had to carry weapons of a smaller size, while the Indians were deemed too "primitive" to be armed with automatic weapons and were issued revolvers.

The Manual for Shanghai's Settlement Police contained the admonition that "honesty is the best policy." However, the recruit going into the service was soon initiated into the various ways of augmenting his income. Bribes took various forms, ranging from the "legitimate" presents sent as Christmas gifts from the bigger business enterprises, such as from the big taxi companies to the traffic department, down to outright extortions for quashing a case.

Foreigners Privileged

Since foreign policemen enjoyed the privileges of extra-territoriality, making them subject only to the jurisdiction of their own special courts in China, they were quite immune from prosecution should any complaints arise.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific war a case occurred where a Dutch policeman and a stateless foreign policeman, under the pretext of suppressing gambling, took away the stakes of a party of Mah Jong players at gunpoint. One of the gamblers had connections in the district and the two policemen were identified and tried. The only punishment meted out was their dismissal, since it was not deemed fit to have the stateless policeman brought before a court composed only of Chinese.

The foreign policeman patrolling the streets—as well as his Chinese counterpart — understood which gambling halls and opium dens should be left alone.

All such establishments had an arrangement with the district station.

Although brothels were officially prohibited in the Settlement, they were able to operate as "Sing Song Houses," and regularly sent their contributions to the police station.

Crime Encouraged

While vice was assured of police "protection" and could operate unmolested, Shanghai's ordinary citizens received little protection from the police. In the event of a robbery the police would accept the case only if the amount stolen was considered valuable enough. This gave open encouragement to petty thievery. If the police did recover an article of value, the owner, unless he was a foreigner, would have to pay a "fair remuneration."

Though the police were lax in criminal cases, they showed great vigilance in attacking workers and students who demonstrated against foreign and domestic reaction.

The only labor dispute organ in Shanghai was the police department's Special Branch and employers found ready support from the police for their side. Special units incorporating Sikh policemen armed with *lathis* (long bamboo staves which could inflict serious injuries) were always ready to deal with strikers.

The foreign concessions in China were considered havens by the defeated warlords, who could always find sanctuary under a foreign flag for themselves and their ill-gotten wealth. Such warlords were used by their foreign protectors and pitted one against another in the policy of dividing and ruling China.

Different treatment was accorded the progressive and patriotic elements of the Chinese population when they had to flee from Kuomintang persecution. In such cases the Settlement authorities eagerly assisted the domestic reactionaries in finding their victims.

Significantly, the only reference in the Settlement's Police Handbook to "Communists" was the procedure to be followed in handing them over to the Kuomintang. Anybody labeled by the KMT as a Communist would be obligingly extradited and delivered to his tormentors.

Puppets Used

Prior to the Pacific war the British and Americans sought collaboration with the Chinese puppets controlling the city's western district, which was adjacent to the Settlement. The notorious Pan Ta (C. C. Pan), a Japanese collaborator of long standing, controlled the western area after 1937, reaping big profits from the opium and gambling houses which operated openly.

Early in 1941 the Settlement sent a police detachment to work with the puppets in patrolling the area, supposedly for the benefit of foreigners resid-

Slum Clearance Projects

Among the many municipal construction works of the past year has been a large-scale slum clearance program. One by one the city's slum areas are being rebuilt into modern terraces and apartments. Many of these slums, in addition to being breeding places for crime were actual physical hazards because of long neglect of repairs by the owners.

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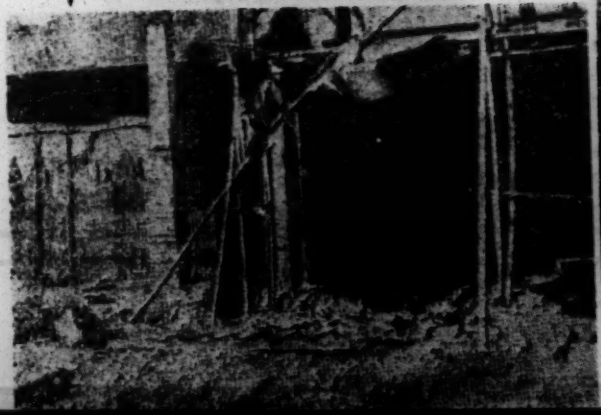
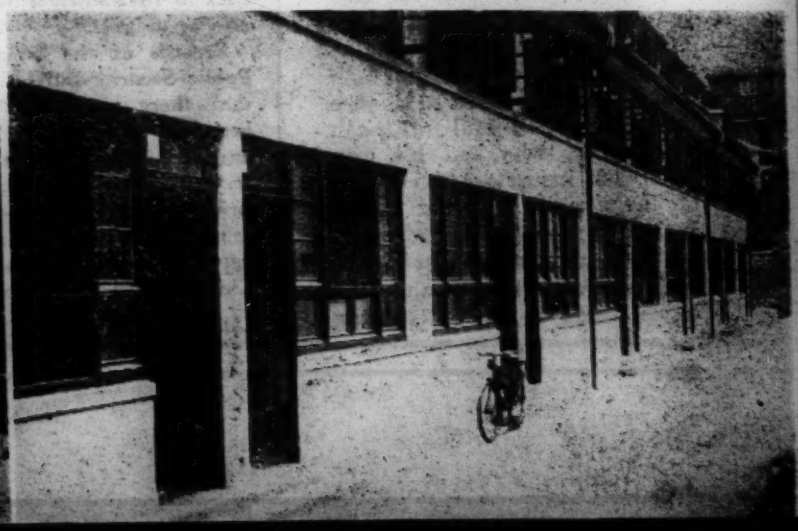
Left: The new Harbin Building after it was rebuilt. Lower left: A corner of the Harbin Building just before repairs were begun. Lower right: The new Pingwang Villa, formerly one of the city's worse slum lanes.

★





ing there. In fact, the only ones who benefited were the police for they were graciously granted a small cut of what the puppets reaped from the vice dens.

When the Japanese were in control of the entire city's police after Pearl Harbor, they not only took over the official machinery but also utilized the contacts existing between the police and the city's riff-raff and gangsters. To further their own ends and to suppress any patriotic activities by the people of Shanghai, the Japanese openly countenanced corruption in the police, which assumed gigantic proportions during the war years. Organized vice also flourished under the Japanese policy of weakening their enemies morally.

When the Wang Ching-wei puppets of the Japanese were handed the foreign concessions in 1943, the feudalistic malpractice so prevalent in old China of giving a government employee a nominal salary and leaving him to his own devices to make ends meet was used. This openly encouraged corruption in all departments of the government.

Battle Over Spoils

As in other cases where the game of squeeze was played, the policemen themselves were the victims of their higher-ups. Often as not their pay would be delayed several days and the daily inflation during the war years made it easy for the men on top to speculate and make large profits with these funds.

After the defeat of the Japanese, the different KMT cliques vied with one another for control of the police department. The commissioner of police, nominally under the mayor's control, actually owed allegiance to the all-powerful garrison commander, who had his own force of inspectors made up of thugs and depraved scoundrels.

The garrison officers, the KMT's gendarmerie and the city's police would fight among themselves to maintain their special privileges. One such incident took place in 1948 at the Golden Castle Theater when several policemen were killed and wounded in a battle with the gendarmerie over the right to "protect" the theater from soldiers demanding free seats. The right to "protect" a popular theater was very profitable since the quality of the protection depended upon the management's generosity to the "protectors."

With the mayor, the garrison commander and the local KMT boss belonging to different cliques in the Kuomintang, quarrels were not only confined to "behind the scenes" political intrigues. By mobilizing the different gangs of loafers, thugs, and extortioners who normally preyed on shops and market places for "protection fees," the KMT factional struggle often came out into the open.

On one occasion a notorious underworld boss made things very embarrassing for the garrison commander, whose underling was the chief of police, by having his followers lay siege to one of the big downtown police stations for over a day on the pretext of protesting against some street hawkers being manhandled by the police.

Police brutality reached unprecedented heights under the Chiang regime. It was common practice for a policeman to kick or slap a coolie, pedicab driver or hawker at the slightest excuse. Club-swinging mounted police would charge into the midst of workers' and students' demonstrations.

When a peaceful meeting of department store employees was held in a closed hall in protest over the dumping of US goods in China and the deterioration of the country's economy, the police were conveniently not around when a gang of KMT special agents broke up the meeting and killed one union member.

Workers Persecuted

When the workers had no choice but to strike in order to obtain a subsistence wage, the KMT Bureau of Social Affairs usually made short shrift of the negotiations by simply referring to the strike as a political demonstration and turning the case over to the police.

During a strike at one of the large Sung Sing textile mills the police did not hesitate to use a tank to smash open the mill's iron gate behind which the women workers had barricaded themselves. Generally, for breaking strikes and demonstrations, the police force used special units that could be relied on for their ruthlessness.

The last days of the KMT in Shanghai were a nightmare. Demoralization set in months before the city's liberation and as the People's Liberation Army approached nearer and nearer, the situation deteriorated rapidly. Corruption, brutality and out and out lawlessness increased to such an extent that the immediate pre-liberation period was one of near chaos.

Blackmarket operations, for instance, were at one and the same time declared illegal and officially supported. In a frantic effort to stem the galloping

No Robberies in Shanghai

NOT a single case of armed robbery took place in Shanghai during August. This record is an all-time low in the public security annals of this one-time "paradise of adventurers" with a history going back to 1842 when it became an "open port."

Records of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau show that there were four robberies in May, two in June and one in July in the city. In the spring of 1949, just prior to liberation, recorded armed robbery cases averaged 150 a month under the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

inflation, which saw the KMT's Gold Yuan currency quoted in terms of millions to one American dollar, the KMT Central Bank sold silver dollars to the public. Thousands of people blocked the streets beginning in the early evening in an attempt to line up before the bank for the next morning's opening.

Meanwhile, the police erratically tried to suppress the trade by summarily grabbing and executing on the sidewalks luckless silver dollar peddlers. As might be expected, all sorts of rackets developed out of this situation. At times a "surprise arrest" would be staged, but the blackmarket operator would conveniently manage to escape, while the customer would be held. In such cases the victim could consider himself fortunate to get off by just having his money "confiscated."

As the PLA closed in on the city the police carried out political executions on a wholesale scale. Students, teachers, workers, office employees—any and all who were "suspect" by the KMT authorities --- were rounded up. Aware of the rapid deterioration in the situation, the PLA revised its schedule for the liberation of the city and arrived here unexpectedly after several days of forced marches. Thus, hundreds, if not thousands of lives were saved as the KMT machine attempted to take a last minute vengeance on a public which refused to support it any longer.

* * *

New Police Force

ALTHOUGH the top police officials fled the city on the eve of liberation, the rank and file of the police force remained behind. Their lot was not an enviable one. Thoroughly hated by the public, many were naturally worried as to their future.

However, like workers in other government organizations, they quickly learned that they could stay on the job provided they were prepared to change their old attitude. They could no longer be the brow-beaters and oppressors of the people, but they could be their servants.

The task of reforming the police force began immediately after liberation. Through lecture sessions, discussion groups and study classes the policemen came to realize that they had been the tools of the KMT reactionaries and their imperialist overlords. As such they had been working against their own best interests in oppressing the public.

This realization did not take place overnight. It was a gradual process. They could see the exemplary behavior of the PLA soldiers and the government cadres. They also had the example of many new young men who were added to the force, men who had already become politically conscious.

Thus, it was not long before Shanghai's old police realized that if they were to serve in the new society they would have to change their past ways of thinking and acting.

The new treatment accorded them by the police department also went a long way in helping them adjust to the new situation. They were given a living wage, thus removing the necessity to squeeze the public and connive with the underworld. They were issued new uniforms, padded ones for winter and khaki for summer, raincoats, hats and rubber boots for the wet season.

Wherever possible substantial covers were built over traffic posts to afford protection from sun and rain. The latest addition to their equipment were the canteens which were distributed to each traffic policeman or patrolman at the beginning of this year's hot summer season.

In addition to supplying all legitimate material needs which society can afford at this time, attention has been paid to the police's cultural and educational needs. Free supply of reading material, organization of individual and team sports, conducting of professional and general study sessions, organization of amateur and professional theatrical programs, and so on are some of the ways in which leisure time is used to promote the welfare of the policemen.

One of the most interesting developments has been the rapproachment between the police and the public. This has largely been a result of the initiative of the police who have convincingly demonstrated that they are no longer the public's "natural" enemies.

Public's Confidence

Starting shortly after liberation, the police began holding discussion forums with the public. These meetings have been organized by police outposts and branches throughout the city. On such occasions all residents of a lane or district are invited. When the meeting convenes, a spokesman from the police explains the purposes of police work today and invites suggestions and criticism from the audience.

Such meetings almost invariably bear fruit and result in enhanced cooperation between the police and the public. At such a conference called by the Chu An Pang Station last year residents complained that on several occasions police had broken windows in houses while chasing burglars. The police authorities immediately paid to have the windows replaced. At a meeting at the Yu Yuen Road Station, residents called attention to the insanitary condition of many wells in the district. The police took up the matter and, in cooperation with the Public Health Bureau, disinfected all wells in the neighborhood.

The accidental shooting of a peddlar by the police last year illustrates several aspects of this new relationship. A thief being taken to jail by two policemen broke away from them and ran down the street. After shots and warnings failed to halt him, the police open-

ed fire. One of their shots hit peddlar Hsu Ming-hong.

The district police station immediately called an ambulance and sent the wounded man to the nearest hospital. Next, it held the two policemen on charges of reckless shooting. The following day a party of ranking officers of the district police station called on Hsu at the hospital to tender the station's official apologies and to make arrangements for compensation. The thief, meanwhile, was safely in jail, having been apprehended through the help of several pedestrians who voluntarily joined in the chase.

Nearly every day there is evidence of the new role being played by Shanghai's policemen. A glance at the morning paper or a walk through the city streets will usually reveal some small incident testifying to the changed situation.

Newspaper Reports

The papers carry frequent items telling of the service rendered by this or that policeman. Sometimes, of course, the story may tell how some policeman failed to do his duty or how some patrolman relapsed into his old ways and has been punished. Such stories, however, have gradually become less and less frequent as the political consciousness of the police force has been raised. However, the fact that reports of occasional misdeeds of individual policemen appear in print is in itself an indication of the new times.

Although it is now only a little more than two years since Shanghai's liberation, the changes in the city's policemen have been so great that it frequently is difficult to believe that they are the same men who for years were a public scourge. Today's police are the helpful servants of the people, rather than their "enemies" as was formerly the case.

— JOHN MUELLER

A short story by Ding Yi-chih:

Avenging My Father

Translated by Francis H. Chow

IN tears, my mother left for my native place, the village of Liangyu, that very night, to look for the corpse of my father.

No longer did my elder brother tell me stories with a big smile, but instead he pulled a long face which was as chilly as a late autumn frost. Every day, when he returned from the coal pit, he brandished his big fists as if he were ready to beat someone to death in order to give vent to his hatred.

In school I could not keep my mind on my books. I heard nothing of the lectures given by pretty Miss Chang in class. All I could think of was that my father had been killed by American bombers. I had cried many times over the death of my father and my eyes were swollen red. At the same time I hated my big brother for, dearly as my father had loved him, he had not shed any tears over the tragic death. He just puckered his brow and wrung his hands. What was the use of that, I thought. When father died he never shed a tear, I kept thinking to myself whenever I saw my brother.

Last night I dreamed of my father and mother, but not of my elder brother because I hated him.

When I awoke the phantasm of my father with his big smiling eyes still floated before me; his voice still rang in my ears! "Boy, it's not an easy thing. Your grandfather worked like a horse during his life, yet when he died he was buried with no better cover than a sedge mat because we could not afford a simple coffin. But now we have our own land and you must study hard to repay Chairman Mao. Ah, it's no easy thing..." Recalling these words of my father, I wept again.

Outside it was drizzling lightly while awful silence reigned within the house. My brother had gone to work before dawn and the house was like a deserted temple. I had no desire to eat anything, and feeling my face with my hands I felt the leanness which had set in. How could it help but get thin? I had not really eaten since mother had left.

* * *

I flung myself on the bed thinking of my father and of Langyu, my native place—that small, pretty and happy village on the bank of the Yalu River. There were rows of little poplars and a winding brook murmering all year around, and flowing into the Yalu. There was a hill in back of our village on which the flowers bloomed all during the summer—white, red and lovely purple flowers; and yellow sparrows in the little poplars sang just like the tinkle of silver bells.

At the foot of this hill was our newly-built three-room house. In front of the door stood a magnificent willow tree. Whenever a wind came up, its branches bent almost to the ground, moving to and fro like a great horse-hair duster. All about us, everywhere in the village, peace and happiness abounded.

There were many children in Liangyu: Great Star, Little Pillar, Stone, and then Black Seed, who was my best friend and one year older than I. Both of us made fun of silly Great Star, and sometimes we threw his shoes into the brook or hung his hat on top of a tree. It was great sport for us to watch the foolish fellow clumsily climb the tree. Actually, though, he was not silly. He was just plump and always kept his mouth open in a broad smile. He was already 15 or 16 but still in the first grade.

Nevertheless it was not Black

Star who was to blame. In the days of the Japanese puppets his family was even poorer than mine. Black Star's grandfather had been beaten lame by the landlord, Wang the Big Horsewhip, and could not work. At the same time his father worked for others year in and year out without anything to show for it. Because of this his mother had sent him out to beg. The whole family suffered a great deal.

At that time my folks fared little better. My brother had to go to work in the coal pits while my father did back-breaking labor for Big Horsewhip. During those times we were forced to live on wild herbs for three or four months every year.

Since liberation we were all better off. This spring, in order to make it easier for me to go to school, mother had brought me to the coal mine area to live. My brother earned three to four million a month and so we could afford to live in a foreign-style house. Back in my native village, my father, after getting his own land during land reform, had built a new house.

Lying there on the bed, it came to my mind how my mother had taken me to Liangyu this past summer to see my father and how delighted he was to see me. He led me up and down that hill in back of the village, patting me on the head and telling me that the strip of land in the dale where the high pine trees were growing was ours, and that the fertile field on the south bank of the brook which would yield about 28 *piculs* of corn also belonged to us. He also told me that the cattle, the horse, the swine and the poultry all were ours too. I could still remember how his face shone as he pointed all this out to me.

But what happened? Uncle Chang sent us a letter saying that the devilish American planes had bombed Liangyu and father was killed. The beautiful and peaceful village, with its rows of poplars, its hills and dales blooming with flowers, and the sweeping willow in front of our house, was ruined. My father, who suffered during the first part of his life, and who did not die at the hands of the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang, was murdered. And my friends, little Black Seed, Stone, and the silly Great Star were all gone. I could not bear recalling all this any more. I buried my head and began to weep again.

* * *

WHEN mother came back after no more than half a month she had become thinner and listless. She just stared into space and did not say a word to me. I felt somewhat afraid of her.

When my brother returned from work and found mother sitting on the *kang* he began to weep without saying a single word. This was the first time I had seen him cry, but mother seemed neither to see nor hear him. Her eyes, dripping with tears, just looked straight ahead. Watching my mother and brother weeping brought forth fresh tears from my own eyes and the three of us sat there weeping in unison. Gloom was all over the house and happiness and fortune had fled our home.

Mrs. Wang and Aunt Chang, our next-door neighbors, and many others, some of whom I didn't know, all came to console my mother and brother. Though none took notice of me, I stopped weeping also.

The chairman of the union arrived, in deep sorrow. Then came some workers, to all appearances straight out of the pits for each man's face was as dark as that of the Kitchen God who had been smeared with smoke for a whole year. All of them were very sympathetic, especially the old chairman whose sturdy countenance seemed as kind as my father's.

Mother told them of the situation in Liangyu and they all remained silent. Although the room was full of people, truly it was so quiet that a needle falling on the floor could have been heard.

"Liangyu is finished," said my mother in a tone like a great leader addressing the people.

"Early one morning eight planes of the American devils flew over very low. While everybody was sound asleep in their warm beds the bombs were dropped. The village was wrecked, the row of houses on the slope of the hill was set on fire and the flames reddened nearly half the sky above. Wang Laoliu's leg was later found hanging on a branch of a tree, and Great Star's head fell into the brook and they never found his

Farmers' militia at target practice — *Hsia Feng*

body. My children's father was killed at the foot of the big willow tree. . ."

Mother's voice quivered and trailed off into silence, while tears welled up in her eyes. Before so many people, for the sake of appearance, mother tried not to cry but after a while she could no longer hold back the tears and burst into a loud wail. The old ladies in the room all rubbed their eyes with their handkerchiefs. The old union chairman stroked his beard and didn't say a word. Everybody was tense: all eyes were burning with rage, as if the sad scene of the bloody massacre had taken place before their own eyes.

Throughout the whole house mother's sobbing was the only sound to be heard. Her audible grief pierced everyone's heart. A feeling of hatred crept into the veins of every man and woman in the room. In silence they all clenched their fists tightly.

"You've all heard, haven't you!" someone shouted out. These words, like a clap of thunder, shook everybody out of the torpor surrounding his grief, and like a flash of lightning in the dark it pointed the way before them.

The old chairman stood up and spoke, pausing after each word: "Such a bloody crime! Such a bloody crime!"

"We must revenge this!" cried another person from among the crowd in a voice as determined and stirring as a commander ordering a charge on an enemy position at the front. The men jumped to their feet and the old women stopped weeping. Grief turned to strength; hatred seethed in every bosom, and even I clenched my small fists firmly.

"Chairman, let me ask a favor of you. Give me permission to join the volunteers and go to Korea!" It was the voice of my brother. Lifting my head I saw him standing in the middle of the room with his chest thrust out and looking as stately as a general in some Peking Opera. I never loved him as dearly as I did at that moment. I wanted to rush up and embrace him and tell him that I would never hate him again. At this moment other voices burst forth:

"I want to go too!"

"So do I!"

"Count me in!"

"Me too!"

Each voice was louder than the previous one and the shouts grew more and more vigorous. The old chairman yelled himself hoarse trying to silence the crowd, but in vain.

"We won't wait to be beaten by the enemy! Now, we've all stood up!" These words of Miss Chang, my teacher, came into my mind at this moment.

Mother, who had stopped crying, began packing some clothes for my brother. Clenching his fists all the time, he was impatient to get going.

Meanwhile, the number asking for permission to go to Korea to fight the American devils grew larger and larger, all of which kept the old chairman very busy.

* * *

IN the pits the patriotic emulation drive was carried on all the more vigorously. Those workers who did not go to Korea dug coal with more fervor, as if their hatred could only be expressed by turning out everything in a single stroke.

Now they began to leave, the volunteers who were going to fight American imperialism in aid of our Korean friends. It was impossible to estimate the number of volunteers in the huge procession which marched on and on. Brother was among them. Mother had not cried. She only told him, "Avenge your father!" I followed the red flag as I watched brother march off.

Before I had walked very far he tapped me on the head, saying, "Please go home." All of a sudden I grabbed one of his arms, feeling my eyes wet although I knew that I was not crying. I stealthily wiped away the few tears with the back of my hand.

Opening my eyes wide, I said to my brother, "I will really study hard and I hope I can grow up soon and let father know that I also am his worthy son." Brother smiled at me, and he smiled so well.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for ¥75,000 a year, first class postage included.

The *Review* now has a limited number of sample copies of the *Guardian* which may be obtained—while the supply lasts—by writing to the *Review* at 160 Yenan Road (E), Shanghai, 0, China.

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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 218)

All this is a tremendous slap in the face for Premier Menzies, who was returned to office in December 1949 with a central part of his platform a bill to outlaw the Communist Party.

A brief history of the course of this open attempt to outlaw a legal political party follows: There was a federal election in December 1949. The dissolution of the Communist Party was an important issue and the recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, supported by many in the Labor Party and some in the Liberal Party, was crowded out by local issues. Menzies won in the lower house but Labor retained power in the upper house.

On May 27, 1950, Menzies introduced the Communist Party Dissolution Bill. Labor, although sharply divided on the matter, opposed important sections and stalled it in the upper house. Finally the Labor Party dropped opposition—not prepared to fight an election on it. The bill was passed on October 19, 1950. The Communist Party and certain trade unions immediately challenged the bill's valiidy in the High Court. The appeal was upheld, but in March 1951 Menzies secured double dissolution.

The April election saw the Liberals (Menzies party) returned with majorities in both houses although the total vote for Labor was almost 50 percent. One of the first acts was to bring in the bill to give to the Commonwealth the power to deal with Communism which the High Court had declared it did not possess.

In spite of almost total press support for Yes, one exception being the Melbourne Argus, which supports the British attitude on China and many other questions, and newspapers' stories that the result was a foregone conclusion, the people have said No. Labor has practically no press and poor radio support. Trade union opposition was important and also certain sections of the Protestant Church. Other factors concerned were the inflation, the forthcoming drastic increase in taxation, opposition to the Japanese treaty and the coming flood of Japanese imports, public service reductions, and the drop in the price of wool.

Since Menzies throughout has maintained that he had been given a mandate by the Australian people to dissolve the Communist Party and was prevented from doing so, the results of the referendum are quite staggering and will be very heartening to those who wish to maintain Australia as a democratic state.

A. D. LINDSAY

New South Wales,
Australia
September 22, 1951

BOOKS OF INTEREST

FLAME AND THE FLOWER, SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES, by Krishan Chandar, Current Book House, Bombay, 99 pages, Rupees 2-4. SO MANY! SO GALLANT! by D. C. Home, Current Book House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1, 106 pages, Rupees 2-8. Reviewed by H. D.

TWO progressive Indian authors are introduced to the English speaking public in the two small volumes under review. To the first volume, Flame and the Flower, Dr. M. R. Anand, a member of the Indian cultural delegation which visited China in October, has written an encouraging forward. In the form of a personal letter to the author, Dr. Anand's introduction may well be addressed to all progressive Indian writers who are now creating a popular literature.

This collection of short stories is by one of India's most noted writers of Urdu literature. Translated from Urdu, the book as the title implies, not only shows the searing flames of the world fight against oppression and injustice but also affords the author an opportunity to intersperse his volume with a few tender stories of his native India.

At first glance it may appear incongruous to have a stark indictment of American atrocities in Korea, an equally sharp condemnation of US imperialism (in which unfortunately an irritating printing error sets the Boxer Rebellion in 1700), and "Peshawar Express" the third story—which shows the cruelty and futility of the artifically stirred-up communal strife during India's partition—followed by the tender interlude of poignant love under a mellow moon in Kashmir's fragrant valleys. Yet such a juxtaposition of themes effectively enables the author to show all the facets of his talent.

"Letter to a Dead Man," addressed to the first American casualty in the Korean war, echoes the sentiments of all Asia which, while resisting Western imperialism, respects the West's contributions to the cultural development of the world and has nothing but a feeling of brotherly bonds with the common people of all lands. At the same time it manifests nothing but contempt and unrelenting hatred for the big bosses and profiteers whose ticker-tapes spell more profits with every napalm bomb dropped on a peaceful Korean home.

In "Peshawar Express" the train itself—running through a Punjab soon to be ceded to Pakistan—speaks in the first person, narrating the senseless and revolting atrocities committed during the partition of India, that vile device by which Britain divided and tried to continue to control the great sub-continent.

The story of the discourse between "The Poet, the Philospher and the Clerk" on the surface may leave the Western reader with the unsatisfied feeling of having been unable to grasp the roots of the "inscrutable East." However, on second thought, the Kiplingesque canard that "East is east and west is west" is exposed as just another colonial slogan. This brief story is a charming, witty and ironical expose of the minor foibles of humanity, common to all men and knowing neither race, creed nor color.

A climax is reached in the final story, "The Bridge of Mahaluxmi" which describes the India of today. The vast majority still suffer from the identical economic ills felt under the Union Jack. The exploitation is as sharp, the masters of the cotton mills and trading marts are the same, and the police continue to terrorize the people.

The Indian people have long looked forward to becoming masters of their own country, but the fact remains that the surviving passengers of the "Peshawar Express" have not yet reached their distination—a free, strong and independent India.

Flame and the Flower was originally written in Urdu, and a good, if somewhat uneven, translation will undoubtedly help it to obtain the circulation this fine book deserves among the English speaking public and will serve as a bridge to bring India and her people closer to the rest of the world.

* * *

SO Many! So Gallant! is a short novel picturing Bombay in the mid-thirties and shows the people's fight for national independence and a betterment of their economic conditions. Though at times the book is written in a rather conversational tone this does not detract from the author's vivid description of a wide cross-section of people of all strata. Particularly impressive is the first chapter which deals with a country boy's arrival in Bombay, the hustle and bustle of a busy railroad station, and the boy's feeling over being lost in a big, sprawling city. Actually, the latter part of the novel appears somewhat colorless in comparison with the true-to-life canvas spread at the beginning.

In two short chapters the different characters emerge: the patriotic intellectuals and progressive students (who

cannot be corrupted by their rich and dissipated parents) and the workers become comrades-in-arms in preparing for the big textile strike. Their hatred for foreign oppressors and native exploiters unites them without regard to caste or religion.

Perhaps one of the clearest points in the book is the picturization of the way civil strife is fanned on religious pretexts by criminal instigators working against the best interests of the Indian people. The author shows how the workers united and will continue to unite, be they Moslem or Hindu, against their common enemy—their oppressors.

CHINESE LITERATURE, No. 1, Vol. 1, 280 pps. Published by Cultural Press, Peking.

THIS first number of the new literary quarterly is a most welcome addition to the growing list of English-language publications of the Cultural Press. Besides a complete translation of one of new China's most popular novels, "Daughters and Sons," it contains a selection of short stories, articles from the Korean front and a complete translation of the famous poem, "Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang," the folk-opera adaptation of which has played to full houses throughout the country.

The quality of the translations is excellent, particularly in the case of the novel, "Daughters and Sons." Some questions may, however, be raised by Chinese scholars regarding the method used in translating "Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang." In the English version every two lines rhyme, which may entail some omissions or changes from the original. However, the translation remains very effective as a description of the hard life of the peasants under the old landlord system and shows that there was no hope for a better existence until the landlord was overthrown.

For the foreign reader who is not too familiar with the literature of new China, future issues of Chinese Literature could be made more useful by prefacing each selection with a short forward, telling something about the author and of the conditions under which the work was written. This would heighten the interest of many of the stories since more new writers are emerging from the peasantry and working class as the effects of liberation are felt, while the struggle for liberation and reconstruction have and are providing significant and unusual settings for most of the new literature.

Technically, Chinese Literature is a good production, with a very well designed two-color cover and with a number of full-page illustrations in color.

Snapshots of New China

Developments in new China now come so fast that it is difficult to keep up with all the changes. In the days immediately following liberation, each week or month was marked by some major event —an economic, military, political or social step forward. Today everything moves forward at a speed which is both breath-taking and almost incredible for this land which formerly measured time in centuries.

If nothing else, this is evidence of what happens when the people finally kick out their exploiters and take over control.

★

Top left: Native products exhibitions were held in a number of major cities this past summer. Picture shows Chinese hemp and some hemp products at Shanghai's exhibition. Inset shows buyers ordering goods at the exhibition's exchange.

Middle left: National labor hero Ma Heng-chang discussing plans to boost metallurgical production with members of his production team in Mukden factory.

Lower left: Dozens of city streets have been paved during past year. Workers are spreading hot asphalt for steam roller on Shanghai's Sikang Road.

Upper right: Price stability has improved livelihood of people and given great boost to business. Photo shows crowded scene in a department store.

Middle right: In less than three months last summer 343,808,500 Chinese signed for a five-power peace pact. Photo shows signers in Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

Lower right: For the past several months Chinese of all walks of life have been protesting America's policy of rearming Japan. Photo shows part of a 70,000 strong demonstration by Chungking workers denouncing US plan.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

In line with the Catholic Church's current house cleaning campaign this cartoon show's how some priests have misused their position.

The bondage of women in the old society is compared with their present position of equality.

China's reconstruction accomplishments and plans for the future building up of the nation are seen as the Chinese people celebrated their two years of liberation on October 1.

General Ridgway continues to drive down the road of aggression leaving behind him the different excuses he has used to stall and sabotage the peace talks in Korea.

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